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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria's Fate Is in Doubt

U. S. Business Reports Rise

Disarmament Basis Is Shifted

Reich Chides French Reply

West Honors A. M. Robertson

America Needs More Laughs

CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS of Austria bombards with handbills from airplanes workers who have been bombarded for days by his cannon. The bills urge the Socialists to come to Dollfuss, who alone can save them from the Nazis. Outwardly the Socialist uprising is crushed, but the Government's bloody victory leaves it shaking and an easier prey to Nazi rule. The Fascist Heimwehr, Dollfuss' critical allies, open an active fight on his friends the clericals. The crushed Socialists, feeling themselves deprived, degraded, with all social expression denied them, comprise 40 per cent of the people—Only despots can thrive where 40 citizens in every 100 are hurt and embittered.

¶ Paris understands that cautious, non-military aid to Chancellor Dollfuss has been agreed upon between France and Czechoslovakia. They seek to prevent Nazi capture of Austria. Italian newspapers declare two carloads of arms were sent from Czechoslovakia to a Vienna suburb last week. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, holds a meeting that protests in Czech, German, Slovak and Hungarian against the "mad slaughter of 2500 people in Austria." New York also stages a protest—Nowadays every political shot is heard around the world.

¶ American trade and business volume grow without abatement, says the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review. Sporadic improvements give way to definite general revival. All sections report the new high level of both merchandising and manufacturing. Increases in industrial pay rolls offset lay-offs of the CWA. One year ago, says the report, business reached the nadir of the past century—"Nadir" is an uncommon word, but nobody needs to know its full meaning in this connection.

¶ The Washington Civil Works Administration prepares to spend the new $950,000,000 granted by Congress. The 3,600,000 employees, saved from immediate dismissal, will dwindle gradually until May. There will be 24 hours a week work in cities and 15 hours in the country. Administrator Hopkins works hard on plans to taper his force from 3,600,000 to none—How, he wonders, can he put fun into being fired?

¶ Europe believes Austrian developments will aid disarmament or make it impossible. If Austrian factions can get together, the basis of a new peace and disarmament will grow. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, begins arms conferences in France, Italy and Germany. Britain hopes yet to find the disarming way, although France's reply to Germany makes this most difficult. France says, in effect, it knows Germany has already rearmed and goes on arming—That's wrath, and Eden is out to find the soft answer to turn it away.

¶ Germany gives wide publicity to the French reply on arms and calls it hypocritical. Resentment is aroused by French willingness to see Germany's army increased to 300,000 provided German semi-military police organizations are included in the count. This refers to growing ranks of the Nazi storm troopers. Berlin reiterates that these trained, uniformed men, often living in barracks and called out in bodies at a moment's notice, are not soldiers—But given full arms, they surely wouldn't be anything to trifle with.

¶ San Francisco enshrines Alexander M. Robertson, book seller-publisher, in enduring memory. He claimed his was the largest store selling books only in the world. Among his appreciative friends were Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling. He discovered "The Man With the Hoe" and published it in a 50-cent booklet; Edwin Markham was made famous and that booklet now sells for $100. Joaquin Miller, George Sterling and many other Western poets owed Alex Robertson much. He published numerous books at an expected loss, believing the world will love them in 100 years—His odd idea was that a publisher, forgetting profits, should hold a magnifying glass over beautiful things in life.

¶ Pittsburgh hears that what Washington needs most is a good comic weekly. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former Treasury adviser, tells an audience the Administration economic experts take themselves too seriously. They ignore sane editorials, but a good cartoon slithers under their skin. Keen fun poked at them would bring Washington affairs into better balance. It would help the whole country, too, if everybody was let in on the giggling. There has been a heavy slump in wholesome, side-splitting fun, and Shakespeare knew how needed it is—"To laugh is proper to the man."

British Disclaim Any Rivalry With American Naval Plans; 'Not Our Business,' They Say

But Straws in the Wind Show Public Opinion Growing in Favor of Increasing Sea and Air Forces Considerably

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16—"Not our business" sums up the attitude of every representative section of British public opinion, including governmental and technical, toward the American naval building program now under discussion at Washington.

[America's five-year plan of new naval construction includes 65 destroyers, 30 submarines, one aircraft-carrier and six cruisers of the so-called 6-inch gun type. The cost of this part of the program, which is over and above normal replacements, will exceed $60,000,000 a year. The whole program, which includes 1184 new aircraft, will cost up to $600,000,000 and is the greatest peacetime program ever undertaken by the United States.]

Everybody here agrees in the first place that the United States is fully entitled to build to treaty limits. In the second place, as the secretary of the Navy League said to a Monitor representative, there is no particular rivalry between Britain and the United States and a conflict between them is hardly conceivable.

One point, however, which causes regret here is the fact that the United States considers it necessary to build so many large cruisers. This part of the American program, coupled, it should be added, with the fact that Japan is doing the same, caused Britain to revise its own cruiser program last year when Sir Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced Nov. 14 that Britain had decided to build two 9000-ton cruisers, one of 5200 instead of one of 7250 and three of 5200 tons.

Britain prefers smaller vessels, partly because it has plenty of naval bases scattered about the world and partly because France and Italy are building them. France, in particular, is building many vessels of the destroyer type of about 2500 tons. Britain's largest destroyers are about 1350 tons, and under the London Naval Treaty, to which France and Italy are not parties, vessels of the same size as the new French ones would be classed as cruisers and subject to limitation.

Britain is therefore under a considerable technical handicap, being obliged to have some large cruisers comparable to those being built by the United States and Japan and

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CWA to Drop 400,000 From Jobs on Feb. 23

Hopkins Announces Program for Demobilizing 3,850,000 Workers

Rural Territory First

Present Strength in All Industrial Areas to Hold Through Winter

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Soon after President Roosevelt's signature was attached to the $950,000,000 relief and Civil Works bill, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, today announced that 400,000 persons would be dropped from CWA jobs in rural areas on Feb. 23, as the first step in demobilization, scheduled for completion on May 1.

"It is our intention to maintain the CWA at present strength in all industrial cities this winter," Mr. Hopkins said, interpreting "winter" as meaning at least through March. Workers will not return to the 30-hour week, but will adhere to the present 24-hour-a-week schedule for urban areas and 15-hour week for rural districts.

Mr. Hopkins made public a number of new rules and regulations that will affect the administration of the new $450,000,000 Civil Works fund. Hitherto the CWA has been governed by wage rates of the PWA because its funds came from that source. Instead of hourly wage rates varying according to location and skill, the CWA beginning March 1 will operate on a 30 cents an hour minimum wage, with workers paid the "prevailing rate of wage in each local community for the kind of work performed."

Lowest Wage 30 Cents

Declaring that "this is not a device to break down wage rates" Mr. Hopkins pointed out that the lowest wage paid for CWA work on roads has always been 30 cents.

The building or extension of consolidated rural schools will be one of the new CWA projects to be developed on a substantial scale during the coming months, Mr. Hopkins announced. He said he believed the schools which will be built without the letting of contracts could be completed by the time the CWA is demobilized.

This plan to remodel and construct more modern rural school houses fits in with President Roosevelt's whole back-to-the-farm and land-use program. Mr. Hopkins today referred to the Cabinet committee considering this broad long-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Exposé of Niggard Salaries Paid U.S. Diplomatic Service Opens Eyes of Home Officials

Former U. S. Ambassador to Spain and Undersecretary Speak

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Strong nonpartisan support for immediate action to relieve the distress of American diplomacy came from the House today, while former high officials of the State Department indorsed The Christian Science Monitor series, "Diplomacy in Rags" and confirmed its tale from their own experience.

By **William R. Castle**

Former Undersecretary of State

Mr. Roosevelt has depicted in this series of articles a vivid and lamentably true picture of the financial condition of the American foreign service.

The remuneration has never been sufficient. With the fall in the value of the dollar and the 15 per cent pay cut for economy our officers are in almost desperate circumstances. I have always felt that the salaries of Foreign Service officers were perhaps large enough but that they should have in addition very liberal expense accounts.

Mr. Hugh Gibson once said, in substance, to a congressional committee, "As minister to Switzer-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Ministers Are Long on Titles, but Short on Remuneration

Diplomacy in Rags
Third of Nine Articles

By **Nicholas Roosevelt**

Former United States Minister to Hungary

Although a minister has a more impressive title than an ambassador—he is officially known as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary—he is lower in rank than an ambassador. As a rule we send ministers rather than ambassadors to the smaller countries of the world.

The salary of a minister is fixed at $10,000 a year, with the exception of two posts—Holland and China—where the allowance is $12,000 a year. Like an ambassador, a minister must live in suitable quarters and in a style befitting a representative of a great nation. Europeans—even some of the smaller Latin-American states—appreciate the importance of this to the full and have provided handsome residences for their ministers abroad and give them adequate pay.

We, on the contrary, have provided houses in only a few instances. The usual rule is that the minister must find a suitable place for himself and pay for it out of his own

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Austria's Little Giant

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss

The Chancellor Is Very Earnest When He Pleads With His Fellow Countrymen for What He Believes to Be Right.

Revolt Ended, Austria Faces Graver Crises

Minority Backs Dollfuss, Mainly Villagers and Clericals

Hitlerism Has Gained

Most Ruthless Opposition in Europe Augmented by Exiled Marxists

By **R. H. Markham**

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 16—Now that the dramatic and sensational part of the Government's attack on the Socialists is over, and only scattered forces, driven underground into the sewers of the capital, are engaging in guerrilla warfare, many serious persons here are asking if this violent conflict will not result in an appreciable strengthening of the Hitler movement here.

They apprehend that peace imposed by force is illusory. It is true that booming cannons and crackling rifles are no longer heard. The darkness of night as it settles down no longer brings fear and terror.

Women are busy cleaning out the disordered apartments that a few hours earlier were used as machine gun nests. Masons are patching shrapnel holes in a score of homes. Glaziers are repairing broken windows. School bells now ring again and children once more play in the beautiful courts of Vienna's enormous municipal dwellings on which a few hours ago cannons were belching fire.

Pacific Efforts

The Government is making serious efforts to hasten this restoration of peace and to effect reconciliation with the workers. Not many of the thousands of youths who resisted the Government by force of arms are being condemned to the supreme penalty. Most of the police are showing themselves very considerate in dealing with the populace upon whose homes they were shooting yesterday and the Government frequently announces measures to be taken for helping the working masses.

But, the fact remains that Socialists were attacked in their own dwellings with every sort of modern weapon, that thousands are still held in jail, that almost hourly in the press and over the radio all Socialist leaders are bitterly attacked by the Government and that every Socialist society of every sort has been abolished. Thus all channels through which 40 per cent of the most active people in Austria and through which the great majority of the inhabitants of Vienna found expression for social, cultural, recreational, moral and economic needs have been dammed.

The whole social life of nearly a million and a half adult Austrians is suddenly placed in chains.

On the other hand, the group of people which is trying to exercise this repression is backed by a comparatively small part of the population, and these are mostly villagers or easy-going clericals. In addition this minority is being attacked by the most self-confident and ruthless party in central Europe—that of the National Socialists.

More Dangerous

It is certain that thousands of embittered Socialists, though hating Hitlerism, will cooperate in a National Socialist anti-government campaign. Socialists are outlawed and so will no longer abstain from violence in order to save their party. They have already lost everything and feel they can only gain by a political upheaval. Deprived of every legal tool they have no weapons but violence, so it cannot be doubted that opposition of radical Marxists to the Dollfuss régime will become more dangerous than before.

Besides all this, a bitter conflict is under way in the ranks of the Government itself—namely between the Heimwehr (that is the extreme Fascists) and the Clericals. Now that the Marxists and National Socialists are outlawed, the Clericals aspire to play the chief political rôle. But the Heimwehr will not for a moment tolerate that. They will fight the Clericals as vehemently as did the Marxists, and indeed have already begun a campaign in the most violent manner.

The Government ranks are in danger of being rent asunder, and leaving Chancellor Dollfuss greatly weaker in face of his relentless opponents. The Government well realizes this and is redoubling its appeals to workers to join the "Fatherland Front" and work for a new corporative state. These appeals have little drawing power.

Ringed by Fanatics

The Dollfuss supporters are static and without ideals glowing enough to attract impetuous youth. The Heimwehr is a small monarchical movement, whose appeal cannot be compared with the imperious power of Hitlerism. The Fatherland Front is considered mainly a conglomerate mass of banner wavers, afraid of losing their jobs or hoping to get jobs. And while Dr. Dollfuss lacks a great body of fanatic supporters, his opponents on every side are fanatics.

The Chancellor has introduced many excellent measures, beneficial to all classes. He has brought about very significant economic improvements. He has endeavored to refrain from acts detrimental to the welfare of the working classes and to defend the common people from class war. But with the out-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Move to Abolish Child Labor Fails In Massachusetts

Bills for Ratification of Amendment Rejected by Law Committee

Foes of the child labor amendment, which would give to Congress the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years, have won a significant victory in Massachusetts.

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law has rejected all bills calling for ratification of the amendment. There is also a marked sentiment in the Legislature in favor of memorializing Congress that the amendment was not properly before the Massachusetts Legislature since a majority of the states rejected it in 1924.

Thus the Massachusetts Legislature may not only withhold this State from those which in rapid succession have ratified the amendment but may substantially vote to thwart further action on the part of other states.

The prospect of Congress being asked to enact another child labor amendment is not, however, greeted with dismay by some of its proponents. It is possible, according to them, that a Congress of the present temper might actually reenact another child labor amendment instead of shelving it as opponents hope and that Congress would reword it so as to escape some of the pitfalls that the present one has been subject to.

There appears little likelihood that the report of the committee will be rejected by either the House or the Senate. There is such powerful opposition to the amendment in this State, that one legislator today frankly admitted that the Legislature would be willing to wash its hands of the issue leaving full responsibility with the committee.

Meteor Bombards Night Air-Mail Plane

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16 (AP)—The strange experience of being bombarded from space by a meteor was described by Pilot Hiram Sheridan on his arrival here with the eastbound night American Airways mail plane from Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Sheridan said just before he reached Texarkana last night he saw the meteor break into flame as it struck the earth's atmosphere and describe a huge arc, coming directly at the plane.

"I watched it for a minute or two," the pilot said, "changed my course and put on speed, but it looked like it would strike the plane in spite of all I could do. When it appeared something was sure to happen, I banked sharply to the right and at about the same moment the meteor burned out and disappeared."

Coolidge Desk Given Northampton Library

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—The desk, desk set and chair used for many years by President Coolidge while practicing law in this city have been presented to the Forbes Library here by his widow, Mrs. Grace Coolidge.

A number of other articles connected with the life of Mr. Coolidge, together with three volumes of newspaper clippings relating to his career, also were presented.

No League Action

GENEVA, Feb. 16 (AP)—The League of Nations will take no action, it was announced yesterday, on a telegram from M. Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Socialist and former Foreign Minister, demanding that it intervene in the struggle between Chancellor Dollfuss and Austrian Socialists.

PWA Workers Told By Colonel Waite 'Dirt Must Fly'

New England Meeting in Boston Gets Orders From Headquarters

"We want to see the dirt fly," said former Governor Alvan T. Fuller to a representative group of PWA administration officials from Washington, who met at the Federal Building today to confer with PWA field staff and local government representatives from all parts of New England in an effort to speed PWA construction.

"And so do we," Col. Henry M. Waite, deputy PWA administrator, replied.

"The dirt will fly when Massachusetts can present the Government with a bond which will meet with the federal requirements. That is what we are here for in part today. We want to iron out all the local technicalities and difficulties which have confronted actual PWA construction work in Massachusetts."

Colonel Waite lunched with Governor Ely today and as the result of the meeting it is expected that a group of Massachusetts authorities will go to Washington Monday to definitely settle the bond question with the result that by the middle of next week the pick of workers under the PWA should be in action in all parts of the State.

The difficulty with Massachusetts' officials in meeting the bond question before the State actually receives money is merely a legal technicality. It merely remains in adjusting the new Massachusetts bond issue law with the Federal law. When these two are brought into harmony, the million of dollars allowed to Massachusetts for its PWA projects will pour into the State virtually over night.

The meeting today in the Federal Building was attended by PWA officials from all parts of New England. It was termed more or less a "grievance" meeting by the Washington authorities. Many technicalities that have bothered local and state officials were straightened out and it was the intention of the Government officials to give new inspiration to the local and state PWA executives, to go back into their communities and provide the "push" necessary for final realization of their particular construction projects.

The PWA officials made Boston their second stop in an 8000-mile nation-wide tour of meetings with local PWA officials in an effort to get construction going.

Boston's CWA Gets Washington's Orders To Complete Projects

"Back tomorrow to finish incompleted projects" was the CWA order received today from Washington, bringing cheering news to those of the 130,000 "technically discharged" workers who had left their picks suspended in midair on unfinished work at quitting time yesterday. Workers on projects just completed or about to start were left still marking time.

Officially, the program ended last night, but final enactment of the President's $950,000,000 relief appropriation measure yesterday gave reasonable assurance that the work would be extended under plans previously announced, providing for a gradual demobilization.

Meanwhile those workers in the State who normally are engaged on Friday and Saturday remain in the dark as to what they should do. Local administrators were advised by Mr. Dwight R. Winter, executive director of the State CWA, that as he had received no orders he could not authorize continuation of the work. Amid the confusion and reluctance to make specific statements, however, there is confidence that, with the money appropriated, the work will proceed under some plan before any real hardship results.

Democracy's Fall Feared in Britain By Party Leaders

Revolution in Austria Causes Reassessment of Present System

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16 — The rapid sweep of dictatorships throughout Europe, culminating in virtual civil war in Austria, has focused numerous movements in Britain upon reassessment of the entire democratic system of government.

Within the past three days all British political parties have become involved. Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Walter Elliot for the Conservatives, Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the parliamentary Labor opposition, and Mr. W. M. Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, have all issued declarations from their respective viewpoints.

A manifesto emanating from Ruskin College, Oxford, and signed by leading educationalists and politicians of all shades of opinion, including Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the opposition Liberals in the Commons, sums up the general feeling that a break with the past is imminent and that vigorous action is necessary to prevent its becoming cataclysmal.

Referring to activities of Fascists at one extreme and Communists at the other, the manifesto calls for definite action from the middle.

This view is largely shared in Government circles. It is true that Mr. Baldwin, in his capacity as Conservative leader, has been toning it down materially. But even Mr. Baldwin, referring at Preston yesterday to the urgency of defending the Democracy, said: "If we once lose our Democratic liberties, for which our forefathers fought and suffered, we lose our character—we lose our souls."

Britain, however, Mr. Baldwin argued, could not make changes so rapidly as have been done in the United States and Russia.

Mr. Walter Elliot, speaking as Minister of Agriculture here Tuesday, went much further. "Unless ministers," he said, "give a clear and vigorous lead, there will be a landslide to any party which will give that capable leader for which the nation is crying."

Mr. Henry A. Proctor, Member of Parliament, asks the question in the Commons Monday referring to it as "incitement to civil war and interference in the affairs of a friendly nation." Nevertheless the Trade Union Congress claims that subscriptions are "pouring in."

Ohio Turns Down State Funds For Parochial Schools

Separation of Church and State Had Influence in Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16—State aid for parochial schools was defeated in the Ohio Legislature yesterday for the second time within six months. The proposal was to appropriate $2,000,000 of the public funds for the benefit of religious schools. Strong sentiment for the separation of Church and State contributed largely to the failure of the measure.

The innovation of a state appropriation for parochial schools was lost in the lower house because it lacked the required constitutional majority of 68 votes. It mustered 56. The vote was 56 for and 49 against.

The project came up in connection with legislation for the financial assistance of the public schools. This plan calls for an annual statewide subsidy for all public schools. The yearly expenditure, estimated at $23,000,000, would be parceled out to all school districts on a per pupil basis.

The bill was amended to provide for an additional $2,000,000 from the state treasury for the aid of parochial schools during 1934, and as amended came to a vote in the House last week. It failed because three votes short of a majority.

Upon reconsideration yesterday demand was made that a separate vote be had on the parochial school amendment. Separation of the amendment from the bill required the concurrence of at least 10 members. This was easily acquired, the rider was voted upon and lost and the bill itself then carried, 82 to 15.

When the parochial school proposal was first introduced, during the special session last fell, it lost by a vote of 52 for and 41 against, 68 votes being required for passage.

Sponsors of the church schools urged that they embraced 170,000 pupils, that if they were forced to close and transfer their children to the public schools, the cost to the public school system would be multiplied by many millions. The aid sought, it was also said, was but temporary.

Advocates of maintaining the traditional separation of Church and State held, on the other hand, that the parochial schools were started as private enterprises, charged a tuition fee and were maintained to further the doctrines of the churches sponsoring them.

Disappearing Hot Spring Lugs Off Heating Plant of Park Watchman

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Nature played a trick recently on the winter keeper at the Old Faithful Hotel in Yellowstone National Park and his wife.

For more than 12 years the cottage occupied by the keeper, Mr. Barney Bernard, and his wife, has been heated with hot water piped from a natural hot spring.

Suddenly one morning with the thermometer outside registering 22 degrees below zero, the Bernards found their house "cold as an iceberg," according to reports received at the office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations.

Investigation revealed that the hot spring had disappeared entirely, leaving only a big sunken basin. Other hot springs near by, which had been low during the winter, were overflowing.

Flowers, lettuce, radishes and tomatoes growing in the greenhouse heated by the same system were frozen; pipes began to burst and food in the storeroom froze. A cookstove gave the only heat available. "No one was to blame," Mrs. Bernard said, "the fireman just quit firing." At the same time, she declared she and her husband had lost faith in their unusual heating system and from now on will have it supplemented by ordinary methods.

Winnipeg to Have Fair To Give Business Impetus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—As an additional impetus toward improving business conditions, an industrial and agricultural fair is being planned for next summer in Winnipeg by the North West Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada.

It is proposed to take over the whole of River Park, comprising 135 acres, for the enterprise. Combined with the exhibition arrangements will be made for celebrating the city's diamond jubilee, and to sponsor a reunion of former Winnipeg residents. It is proposed to hold the exhibition the last week of July and the first week in August.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot has something to say in his "Watching the World Go By" that will not hurt the feelings of those who voted for LaGuardia.

What! a peace lesson from an eclipse! Read the first editorial.

Dry workers should not miss the first two paragraphs of today's Casual Day.

Housewives will find the promised International Dinner for Washington's Birthday, on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

We had not thought of it as a symphony, but a chimney fire is certainly a great merging of sounds, as you will note on the Home Forum page.

Those who see in defeat the forecast of victory, will understand and enjoy today's Parable of Safed the Sage, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Interior Decoration and Antiques page, Progress in Education page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, and the weekly World News Map.

Wondering Eyes on Austria

Austria's four-day civil war has brought most European nations to a state of nervous tension only exceeded by the fateful days of late July, 1914.

All the great powers and many of the small are vitally concerned in this little nation of about 6,500,000 people.

Germany—Sees union with German-speaking Austria (Anschluss) inevitable. Has already assigned Austria provincial rôle in prospect. Is alleged to have been exerting constant pressure to encourage Austria's National Socialists and to make Dollfuss's position more difficult.

Italy—Is opposed to having Germany extend its borders to Austria. Such an event would end Italy's hopes for an Austro-Hungarian rapprochement with sea outlet at Trieste. It would place Germany between Italy and Yugoslavia—a small nation blocking Italy's path to command of the Adriatic. Italy has been supporting Dollfuss and his Heimwehr allies in a move to suppress the National Socialists. Is indignant at Czechoslovakia's alleged backing of the Socialist revolt.

France—Agrees with Italy in seeking to prevent Anschluss. Anschluss would encircle by Germans little Danubian Czechoslovakia, France's protégé and key to French anti-revisionist influence in central Europe. Failure of France and Italy to agree on the Danubian issue would threaten to end in Germany getting, in Austria, control of the Danubian system.

Britain—Genuinely concerned at the suppression of democracy in Austria. Prefers an independent Austria. Has been friendly to Dollfuss. Not committed to opposing Anschluss by force.

Air Mail Issue in New Phase As Brown Enters the Arena Ready to Attack Fraud Charge

Former Postmaster-General to Take Stand and Defend Award of Contracts as Within Provisions of the Law

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The air-mail controversy which has already brought drastic action from the Roosevelt Administration and a potential redrawing of the country's whole air-mail map, entered a new phase today.

For the first time it was definitely known that Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, would take the stand personally to defend his award of the disputed contracts. And at the same time, the Government let it be understood that there would be no deviation from its original plan of putting the air mail—temporarily at least—on a government-operated basis.

On the same day that Mr. Brown rises to defend his acts, the Administration will turn the air mail over to the Army Air Corps. Next Monday has been fixed for both events. Whatever Mr. Brown may have to say in the matter, the Administration has pre-judged the case, and will take its stand on the assertion that the contracts were awarded through collusion or connivance, and will act accordingly.

Able to Concentrate

With the Senate's contempt cases out of the way, or transferred to court jurisdiction, the court was better able to concentrate on the rapid revolution produced in the far-flung air-mail service.

Col. L. H. Brittin, vice-president of the Northwest Airways, began serving his 10-day sentence for contempt of the Senate, while the other convicted defendant, Mr. William P. MacCracken, Washington attorney, brought his appeal to the court stage.

Colonel Brittin announced that he lacked the financial means to carry his case to the courts. The important new constitutional question of the Senate's right to punish for contempt, after the contempt has been purged, consequently rests on the MacCracken appeal.

Two statements from Mr. Brown yesterday indicated the line of evidence that he will give when he appears before the Black committee Monday. One was a letter written to Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, read into the Senate Record and the other was a formal statement put out in New York.

Waive Immunity

The letter to Mr. Fess announced that he would waive any immunity that appearance in the Senate committee might otherwise confer on him in subsequent court trial. The gist of this letter was contained in the paragraph:

"I had ventured to hope that, because of the high position in the postal service which I had the honor to hold for four years, a majority of the Senate special committee might deem it fitting to invite me to testify concerning the postal matters, pertinent to the committee's inquiry, that were peculiarly within my own knowledge, without imposing conditions reflecting on my integrity. However my desire to prevent, if possible, an irreparable injury to an industry, the uninterrupted development of which, in my judgment, is vital to our national security and well being, transcends any personal considerations."

Mr. Brown accordingly waived immunity.

In his New York statement, Mr. Brown positively denied the air-mail deals involved any illegality and offered facts in refutation to charges published the day before by his successor, Mr. James A. Farley. In particular, Mr. Brown asserted again and again that the air-mail conferences held in Washington in the summer of 1930 were not secret, but were described at the time.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

HAVEN of REST and QUIET

The quiet, leisurely atmosphere and delightful climate of old-world Bermuda beckon those who would spend the Winter in contemplative study and meditation. The measured pace of life in this Island sanctuary is highly conducive to right living and right thinking.

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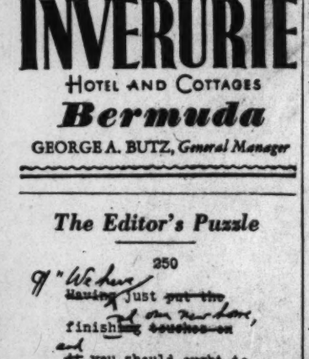
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Democratic Lid Now Off Until After Election

Some of 'the Boys' Must Do Strange Things for Constituents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—From now on there will be much less party regularity among the Democrats in the House. The lid has been lifted a little and from now until election time the House will lose the external characteristics of a "rubber stamp" Congress.

This doesn't mean any revolt. The great majority of Democrats are just as ready to obey orders from the White House as ever. It just means that the big Whigs of the party are recognizing the exigencies of election-time and are preparing to make a few minor sacrifices to help out "the boys" at the hustings.

The word is being passed around from majority leaders to "do whatever will do you the most good at home, so long as it doesn't interfere with major Administration legislation." So on little matters there will be less party soidarity and a certain amount of superficial opposition—all for the benefit of the Record.

"The Dictatorship"

Emphasized by this minor relaxation of party discipline is the almost absolute control which majority leaders have been exercising in the lower chamber during the past and present session.

Unquestionably some resentment has developed from the dictatorial methods employed. The speed with which legislation is jammed through under ironclad rules shutting out all amendments does seem a little inconsistent in the light of the traditional Democratic demand in the House for liberalization of the rules. They are employing the same tactics against which they protested so violently in the days of "Uncle Joe" Cannon and the Longworth-Snell triumvirate.

Majority Leader Byrns and Speaker Rainey have been concerned at times over this resentment and have more than once pleaded with the White House in behalf of their followers, begging for some opportunity to show a little independence and get on record against such things as economy.

But this resentment shouldn't be taken too seriously. It doesn't mean serious disagreement with the Administration. It only means that a member of Congress needs something to talk about when he goes into a campaign. Provided they are given a chance to do something a little irregular that will get their names on the front page once or twice they will be quite happy to go along.

G. O. P. Is Howling

Liberalization of the rules is the traditional wail of the minority. Democrats are more definitely committed to it than Republicans because they have been in the minority a greater proportion of the time during recent years. Republicans, perfectly conscious of their own inconsistency, are howling for it now as hard as their opponents ever did during Harding-Coolidge-Hoover days.

The lid was supposed to have been lifted before the tax bill came up. Majority leaders missed their cue on that. The "gag" rule they jammed through to guard the bill really was not necessary since most of the provisions were reasonably popular anyway, and the Senate will be free to make any changes which might have been made in the House.

But they did it and are taking quite a tongue lashing from the Republicans as a result. There will be fewer such rules during the balance of the session.

With the majority they have had and the continued popularity of the President back of them, majority leaders need not fear opposition quite as much as they appear to.

New Constitution Predicted at End Of Emergency Program

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (AP)—Only through the framing of a new Constitution will the federal program of emergency legislation be brought to a logical conclusion, declared Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in an address here last night.

"The Constitution of 1787 is purely individualistic and can no longer stand the strain," he said at a Providence Engineering Society banquet. "The new will be built for the benefit of those the old tried to freeze out.

"There remains one final, last step—the calling of a Constitutional Convention and the framing of a new Constitution. Before it comes to the end, the present Administration will have to legalize its relation."

In discussing the so-called "brain trust" he said that for many years in this country Socialism "has had a bad smell about it" and those with Socialistic tendencies "have been taking on the protective coloring of Liberalism." He described himself as "a Tory of the old school" and a believer in "old-fashioned education and penology and in the old-fashioned relationship between the Government and the people."

Russia Holds Eleven In Spy-Wrecking Case

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP)—Two more foreigners have been arrested in Soviet Russia's latest spy-wrecking case. Eleven persons are now held incommunicado on serious charges, the nature of which have not been revealed but which are reported to involve economic espionage.

The case is that of employees of the Controll Company, a branch of the Société Générale des Surveillances Ltd., of Geneva, an international organization which certifies exports from leading ports of the world. It first came to light Jan. 14.

Persons close to the situation believe it may rival in interest the celebrated British Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company affair which resulted in conviction and subsequent release of two British engineers, charged with espionage.

Cable Costs Lowered

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A reduction of some 25 per cent in cable expenditure by shipping firms is claimed by the compilers of telegraphic codes as a result of the Telegraph and Radio Telegraph Conference held in Madrid in 1932. Those countries which ratify the new convention which was adopted at the conference will use a single five-letter system without vowel restriction in place of the 10-letter code hitherto used. Every vessel of over 400 tons in Lloyd's Register is listed and supplements are issued periodically to keep these up-to-date.

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Sprague Says Experts Need Weekly Poke in Their Ribs

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Good Cartoon Gets Under Their Skins, He Declares, Quicker Than Editorial—Take Themselves Too Seriously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16—What this country needs is a good national comic weekly, in the opinion of Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, formerly financial adviser to the Bank of England and the first money expert to resign from the Roosevelt Administration. Speaking before the Economic Club of Pittsburgh yesterday, Dr. Sprague declared the "experts in Washington need a weekly raillery," since "they take themselves too seriously."

"I know that a good cartoon gets under their skins much quicker than the most heated editorial," he added.

All of which was Dr. Sprague's way of saying there was no simple panacea for overcoming the depression and that it could be done only by applying a number of complicated measures.

The economist, who resigned as financial adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury because of an "almost daily devaluation of the dollar," doesn't look amiss on the new 59-cent dollar, he told a Monitor correspondent here.

"If this is the last stage of monetary experimentation, I think we can go forward to other measures for a trained recovery," he said.

"Gold is the foundation of our monetary structure," he continued. "Upon that rests the currency and deposit credit. Our actual financial medium consists of checks and currency. Speaking very broadly, you might expect more currency and more credit if the base was made greater, but it doesn't follow that you will get it. The demand on the part of a community's business for loans from banks with which to do more business determines the amount of increase in currency and credit.

"It is the temporary function of the CWA, the PWA and the NRA in general to stimulate this circulation of credit and currency, but it can be compared to war. We have higher prices in war time, because the Government becomes a heavy purchaser of commodities, but after the war, we know there will be slag. The question is whether CWA and the others haven't increased the costs too soon, before they got a momentum in trade recovery under way. And is it going to taper off so that private industry can absorb the workers now employed by the Government?"

Arms Discussion In Paris Reflects Crucial Situation

France's Note to Germany Closes Door on Further Bilateral Talks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 16—The arrival here today of Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal of Britain, and publication of the latest French memorandum to Germany mark the opening of a new and crucial phase of international negotiations on disarmament. Captain Eden is to confer with the French Government in an effort to arrange a seven- or eight-power conference to replace the bilateral conversations definitely closed by France's newest note.

Both by what it says and how it says it, the French memorandum reveals a new tenor of French foreign policy with regard to Germany and the armament question. For France plainly says in effect to the Reich:

"We are convinced you are already rearmed and hastening to arm further; we are not going to let the process continue indefinitely while we exchange notes based on opposing conceptions. We are willing to reduce our arms gradually but only on condition that you agree to transform the Reichswehr, abolish semi-military organizations and accept international automatic control. We cannot safely sign any disarmament convention not including these essentials."

France Points Out Omissions

France did not reply to Chancellor Hitler's questions concerning plans for reduction of colonial troops and air forces, but said the Government "regrets not having found in Germany's Jan. 19 memorandum sufficient precisions concerning Germany's reception of arms control.

"It regrets even more that the German Government felt it unnecessary to mention its attitude, criticize or associate itself with observations in the French memorandum of Jan. 1 concerning a non-aggression pact and its relation to the Locarno treaties."

"The element of security," the note said, "is too important to be passed over in silence when it concerns substantial reduction of armaments."

Marked Change in Attitude

France stands by the policy of disarmament taken by previous French governments, it was added, and "it certainly has not escaped the German Government that observations in the memorandum of Jan. 1 have a fundamental character in the eyes of the French."

The background of the French reply makes clear the fundamental change that has occurred at the Quai d'Orsay as a result of the recent nationalistic resurgence. Feeling the unity and strength of its new national government France today is less amenable to compromise than it was a few weeks ago.

Captain Eden's task of elaborating a basis of agreement is not made any easier by this increased intransigence. On the other hand, he is likely to be aided by the fact that the French Government now has a more clearly defined policy and no hesitation in stating it.

British Disclaim Naval Rivalry

(Continued from Page 1)

more smaller ones lest it should fall behind France and Italy.

In view of this difficulty there is a certain feeling of irksomeness about being bound by the London Naval Treaty when France and Italy are free to build whatever types and as many smaller vessels as they like. In fact, owing to the widening gap between the kinds of vessels preferred by the leading naval powers there is a considerable and growing body of expert opinion in this country which would prefer that Britain should resume freedom of action when the Washington and London treaties expire at the end of 1936.

It is emphasized everywhere, however, that this attitude is not due to rivalry with the United States. In this connection it is pointed out that Britain's revised cruiser program announced in November will give this country a type of cruiser slightly smaller than those being built in the United States though slightly larger than the new Japanese vessels.

Details of the American program aroused practically no discussion here. Most people scarcely realize there is any question at issue. Only a few newspapers so far have commented editorially. The Morning Post as long ago as Dec. 4 found in the American plans a useful argument supporting the theory that "to disarm singlehanded is to live in a fool's paradise."

Similarly the Daily Mail of Jan. 6 found in the United States proposal to increase its naval air force an argument for reducing the disparity between Britain's air force and those of other leading powers.

These two straws undoubtedly point to a widespread feeling here—totally unconnected with the United States program—that Britain is disarmed on sea, air and land beyond the limits of prudence when compared with what other countries have done.

Mr. Hector C. Bywater said in the Monitor Jan. 10 that Britain today is relatively weaker on the sea than any time during the past 200 years. Another writer has pointed out in the Morning Post that Britain compared to 1914 has reduced its navy by 47 per cent in ships and 35 per cent in personnel, whereas Japan has increased 37 per cent in ships and 74 per cent in personnel. The increase for the United States, he added, was 29 per cent in ships and 60 per cent in men.

Figures for air are still more remarkable, for whereas Britain had the largest air force immediately after the World War, today it is sixth or seventh on the list.

In the course of the next few weeks naval and air estimates for the ensuing year will be published and it is generally expected they will show a considerable increase over last year. But these increases have nothing to do with the United States program. They are due to the European and Far Eastern situation.

Jobless Increase in Italy

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP)—Unemployment increased by 26,161 persons during January, bringing the total number of persons out of work to 1,158,418, an official announcement said

Motion Pictures

Comédie Américaine

The deft and dry humors of Mr. W. C. Fields are put to good use in the new screen farce, "Six of a Kind," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. He is paired with Miss Alison Skipworth, who does her little well. The other two pairs are Mr. George Burns and Gracie (for short) Allen, and Miss Mary Boland and Mr. Charles Ruggles—also of predictable comedic antics.

Mr. Ruggles is the usual inoffensive and ineffectual gentleman who must continually extricate himself from unpleasant situations which he has fallen into through no fault of his own. He is just a simple bank clerk starting off happily on a second honeymoon with his wife after 20 years of quiet domesticity. Their destination is California. But the trip is marred by the Burns-Allen team (and their aggressive dog), who are taken aboard the smallish car to share expenses, and by the inconsiderateness of one of Mr. Ruggles's colleagues who smuggles 50,000 embezzled dollars into Mr. Ruggles's suitcase, with some plan of retrieving it later.

Mr. Fields's Nevada sheriff is second only in performance to his Humpty-Dumpty of "Alice in Wonderland." The scene in the small-town general store, where Mr. Burns is attempting to buy a sweater, and Mr. Fields, acting as salesman pro tem, completely outfits himself instead of his customer, in high boots, checked trousers, plaid mackinaw and derby hat, is very funny. "What about the sweater?" asks Mr. Burns. "I don't need it," says Mr. Fields.

As Mr. Ruggles's journey is marred by superimposed adversities, so the film is marred by those superimposed perversities which deflect from the standard of good taste but which alas are found in almost every Hollywood picture except the few superlative ones in the "Little Women" class.

The second feature, "The Great Shakedown," points with sensational finger a hardly necessary moral: don't associate with gangsters—if you are a nice boy like Charlie Farrell or a good little girl like Bette Davis.

M. L.

CWA Results Cut Welfare Burdens In Hardest Weeks

Figures Show Benefits in 137 Cities While 'Army' Disbands

Civil works dollars at last are taking names off welfare rolls fast enough to be noticed. Just as this governmental army of jobless workers begins to demobilize, its long awaited effect on relief demands really becomes apparent.

With 137 cities throughout the nation showing an average decrease of 14 per cent in welfare cases and 13 per cent in expenditures between Dec. 1, 1933, and Jan. 31, 1934, Boston reports a cut of 12 per cent in the number of cases and a reduction of 16 per cent in costs.

This is the first time in four years, according to Mr. L. S. Katz, director of statistics, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, that welfare figures have dropped during that period, both case numbers and expenditures having increased between those dates each year since 1929.

And if the thermometer had kept up where it should have been in the temperate zone, the relief load would have been much less, Mr. Katz points out.

While CWA activities get most of the credit for the shift of relief activities from the charity to the job side of the line, some of the improvement is attributed to a gradual but general pick-up in industry, which also has absorbed many workers while some seasonal trades have taken a few off the rolls.

Now with the CWA planning to liquidate its working force an increase in the welfare case load may be expected during February, Mr. Katz points out, although the total expenditures probably will be less due to the fact that those names added will not require so much help.

Of the 137 cities recorded, Worcester, Mass., made the second best record, with a reduction of 37 per cent in both numbers and expenditures.

Democrats Deny Walsh-Roosevelt Political Rivalry

Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, today denied the existence of any political rivalry between himself and Senator David I. Walsh, and insisted that all is harmony in the Democratic Party in Massachusetts.

Mr. Roosevelt summoned newspaper men today in order to deny a recent Associated Press story which appeared in a Boston newspaper, alleging that there was a vigorous contest under way between, Senator Walsh and Mr. Roosevelt for control of pre-primary candidates. At the conference was Mr. Joseph Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who likewise denied any discord among the leaders of the party in the Bay State.

"I shall support the leaders of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts and I regard those leaders to be Governor Ely and Senator Walsh," Mr. Roosevelt said. "These persistent accounts of an old line faction led by Senator Walsh in opposition to a young faction led by myself are utterly without foundation."

CWA to Drop 400,000 on Feb. 23

(Continued from Page 1)

range subject all queries regarding any plan to take care of the unemployed after May 1. "Ours was an emergency job and we believe it has been done," he declared, adding that "long-time planning may include a number of devices not now in operation."

Demobilization schedules will be sent to all the states in a few days. Their instructions will be to drop (1) all persons living in a household where another member is working on either public or private jobs; (2) all persons who have other resources. Any city which, for any reason, is authorized to add workers, will add only those that are in need.

Accelerate in Spring

The tapering-off program, according to Mr. Hopkins, will reach the non-industrial cities within about two weeks, but he indicated that there are only a few cities classed as such. Workers laid off in the first weeks of demobilization will average something under 500,000 a week, it was estimated. As the tapering off is accelerated in the spring months, the average will be higher. Last week's pay roll showed 3,850,000 at work and paid.

Mr. Hopkins' explanation for the failure of the CWA to go back to its original 30-hour work week was that the longer week for workers would require rapid demobilization in view of the funds available. It was decided, he said, that it would be better to maintain more people on the pay rolls than to increase the number of hours for a fewer number of workers.

A short while ago, when the CWA ordered a shorter working week, Mr. Hopkins declared the only reason was that funds were running short, but since then the fund has been replenished. There has been much criticism from certain sections regarding the weekly earnings of persons on CWA which some have held provide unfair competition for private industry. The average CWA wage at present is about $12 a week. On a 30-hour week it averaged about $15 a week.

Definition of Farmer Ruled by Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Florists, bulb growers, nurserymen, greenhousemen — horticulturists in general—are "farmers" now.

The Farm Credit Administration ruled so today in opening membership to such workers and owners in the Production Credit Association.

Thirty-Hour Week Not to Be Rushed, Miss Perkins Says

Secretary Praises Intent but Thinks Industry Not Quite Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A congressional resolution indorsing the intent of the 30-hour week of NRA codes was recommended today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, before the House Committee on Labor. Miss Perkins was opposed, however, to arbitrary imposition of the 30-hour week on American industry, stating that flexibility in operation of a law fixing the maximum hours in a work week is highly desirable.

Many industries, she felt, should reduce hours to 30 a week, but held that many others are probably unable to do so at the present time. She suggested that Congress content itself with an informal expression of approval of the short work week plan.

At the same time, Miss Perkins estimated that between 2,500,000 and 2,750,000 persons have been reemployed in private industry through the shortening of the work week during the past year. She considered that only this type of reemployment is permanent while the balance of reemployment achieved under the recovery program of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons is highly uncertain.

Representatives of labor from 44 states were on their way home today taking with them a model labor code formulated at a two-day meeting here with Miss Perkins.

The conference was called for the purpose of pushing uniform labor legislation in all the states and to give each state official the benefit of the knowledge of what other states are doing. It was decided to hold semi-annual regional conferences to promote the passage of uniform legislation, with an annual meeting at Washington at which all sections would be represented.

Miss Perkins explained, as she opened the conference that states with strict labor legislation were often hindered because industries moved to other states, where they did not have to meet as much regulation. The passage of uniform legislation would eliminate this difficulty, she said.

The model code calls for speedy enactment of legislation for unemployment insurance systems; compulsory old-age pension laws with 60 to 65 as the age requirement; establishment of a minimum age of 16 years for leaving school with regulation of employment of persons between 16 and 18 and at least double compensation for injured minors illegally employed; adoption of a 40-hour week for all occupations except domestic service and agriculture and no employment of women after 10 p. m. except in carefully regulated instances; periodic inspection of all work places; and adequate workmen's compensation.

Sooty Houses Speak For Smoke Nuisance

South Boston residents can't hang out their washings, open their windows at night or paint their houses because of the smoke nuisance, proponents of a bill to reestablish the division of smoke inspection told the Legislative Committee on State Administration today.

Even with the windows closed, one of them complained, the soot seeps through and covers the floor "inches deep." A glass of said soot, brushed up in the house of one of the speakers, was produced as evidence.

The division of smoke inspection was abolished, it was charged, because inspectors "trampled on the toes of the large utilities and other corporations."

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Ministers Have Long Titles But Shortness of Salaries; Only Adds to Difficulties

(Continued from Page 1)

pocket. While in nearly all countries the rental is not so great as for an embassy building, the minister is lucky if he needs spend less than $4000 a year for rent.

He must, in addition, pay for the heat, light and upkeep of the building and purchase and operate an automobile. Besides this, he has to spend substantial sums for food and must besides bear other living expenses.

How Living Costs Mount

Speaking generally, it may be said that in addition to paying $3000 to $4000 a year for a house, the minister must include from $800 to $1500 for heat and light, and from $2000 to $4000 additional for service. As the above figures are only rough averages, it may be said by way of generalization that the actual cost of rent, heat, light and service varies between $5000 and $12,000. Expenditures for food vary from $2500 to $5000, depending upon local costs of living.

When other miscellaneous items are included, the living expenditures of the minister are likely to vary from $15,000 to $25,000 a year. Against this the Government gives a salary of $10,000 a year and in 1931 gave a maximum rent allowance of $3000 a year and "representation allowances" of $1500. This, added, to the salary, made it almost possible to live on what Uncle Sam paid in a very few of our ministerial posts.

These allowances are now suspended, and 15 per cent has been taken from the base pay, leaving $8500 which, when converted at an exchange loss of 30 per cent, leaves a net salary of $5950.

How does this compare with the allowances made by other countries?

Take for example Hungary. According to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of State in 1930 in connection with the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1931-1932, the American Governmen at that time was paying its representative there a total of $14,000 a year, out of which he had to pay rent and all of his living expenses. In contrast the other governments provided as follows:

What Other Nations Did

Germany — Salary and representation allowance, and in addition house rent, offices and automobile	$26,500
Great Britain—Salary and representation allowance, and in addition allowance for house, offices and automobile	20,697
Roumania — Salary and representation allowance, and in addition house rent, two ervants, porter and a certain sum toward offices	16,000
Italy—Salary and representation allowance, and in addition one-half the cost of light, heat, the cost of offices and automobile	14,450
Poland—Salary and representation allowance, and in addition light, heat, offices, automobile and chauffeur	12,737
France—Salary and representation allowance, and in addition two-thirds of the cost of heat and an allowance toward the expense of offices	13,000
Turkey—Salary and representation allowance, and in addition food, heat, light, wages of servants, offices, automobile, chauffeur and gasoline	11,000

Bear in mind that $14,500 is the maximum, including various allowances, which any American minister received prior to the recent cuts. It is interesting to note that Great Britain, in addition to furnishing houses, makes allowances as follows for her ministers:

Austria	$23,116
China	24,332
Denmark	22,678
Persia	23,116
Yugoslavia	23,130
Switzerland	19,223

Must Maintain Dignity

The question, properly arises why such large costs are unavoidable. The answer is to be found in the nature of the work as already described. It is obviously undignified and inappropriate for a representative of the American Government to live in a small house or flat in a capital where th representatives of other governments are properly housed.

Not only would such a procedure reflect on the individual but also on the Government of the United States, which would be rightly charged with failure to give adequate support to its official representatives abroad.

At the same time, as it is such an essential pai of a diplomat's work to have people in to lunch and dinner frequently—even as many as 10 to 20 at a time—it is indispensable that he have adequate room in which to receive them. There is, therefore, what may be termed an absolute minimum in housing requirements for a minister.

The amount of entertaining that he does is naturally governed in part by his own inclinations. But even those who are not socially inclined rarely can avoid having guests at least half a dozen times a week—guests who must be considered as "in line of duty."

Must Follow Formalities

In addition there are a certain number of formal receptions that are required. Custom generally prescribes that a minister of the United States shall give a dinner for the head of the state to which he is accredited, for the Prime Minister, and for the Foreign Minister. In addition, as he is frequently entertained by the representatives of other countries, common courtesy demands that he invite them to his house.

Besides these routine entertainments he must, as representative of the United States, receive important Americans visiting the country to which he is accredited. On certain occasions when delegations of congressmen arrive, or when a portion of the American fleet visits the foreign country, or when distinguished professional men or business leaders come to town, it is indispensable to arrange entertainments for them so that they may the easier come in contact with the proper officials of the foreign country. It is furthermore customary that on the Fourth of July the Minister, Ambassador or Consul shall receive the American colony and all others who may wish to pay their respects. These receptions, as already indicated, are expensive—and unavoidable.

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Honeymooning in Snow-Clad Hills

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seigniory Club in Quebec Houses Noted Couple

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cochrane Forbes, whose wedding reception in Ottawa attracted a distinguished company, have the use of the fine cabin of Mr. W. B. Sewell of Greenwich, Conn., in the Laurentian foothills of Quebec.

Mrs. Forbes is the daughter of the American Minister to Canada, Mr. Warren D. Robbins, whose family is related to President Roosevelt. Mr. Forbes is a Bostonian, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes.

Exposé of 'Diplomacy in Rags' Arouses Demand for Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

land I get $10,000. If I am worth that amount to the Government that money should be mine, to spend as I like. Actually, I have to spend it all and more on my job; in other words, I have to give it back to the Government."

One of our Ambassadors to London once said to me after a Fourth of July reception which had been attended by 3000 or 4000 people, mostly Americans, "I don't mind the $3000 this cost me, but it does annoy me when most of the Americans who shake my hand comment on the generosity of the Government in giving the reception."

The great trouble with not paying a decent living wage to our foreign service officers is that it inevitably restricts the personnel to men with money and thus makes the service undemocratic. This is hopelessly wrong. At the moment it is interesting to remember that if the service had to spend in a year one-tenth of the daily amount by which the Government deficit increases every injustice would be righted.

By **Irwin Laughlin**
Former United States Ambassador to Spain

The Economy Act which has had the effect of reducing the salaries of government officials by 15 per cent has worked great, and to my mind unnecessary, hardship to the foreign service. The effort of The Christian Science Monitor to bring these conditions to the attention of the public in order to make the situation clear, with a view to bringing about the relief of the officials concerned, has my hearty sympathy and cooperation.

I am not going into details, which are well, and I believe accurately, set forth in the series of articles which Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt has written. I no longer hold an office in the foreign service, so that I am not materially affected by the reduction in salary and the cutting off of the usual allowances, but I know something of the effect that these cuts have had on the men in the field, and I also know how great their services are to the country in proportion to their compensation even before this temporary reduction was made.

I feel that at present they are very severely penalized, especially when one takes into account the fall of the dollar on foreign exchanges.

I wish to add and to emphasize some facts which are very little known or realized by the American public and even by the members of Congress, who make appropriations for the federal services.

The State Department, than which no department is more important, actually goes far in paying its own way. It is, I think, the only one that does so with the exception of the postal service, and yet it receives by far the least of all in appropriations for maintenance.

Its last budget provided, I believe, the unbelievably small sum of about $11,000,000 of which it paid itself, in the fees it collected, about $4,000,000, leaving the Treasury out of pocket only some $7,000,000, and yet the very men who contributed in the discharge of their duties nearly a third of what Congress appropriates for their service have had their compensation so reduced that those who are dependent on their official salaries are in what can only be described as dire straits.

Given that the economy program required some temporary reductions in the salary of federal officials I think it would have been only just and reasonable to have taken these acts into account and to have applied a relatively smaller reduction to the Department of State. These conditions can be presented with all the more force toward the movement for a full restoration of their salaries and allowances.

Power Project Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The statewide Santee-Cooper Rivers Development Committee has unanimously approved plans looking to promotion of the gigantic lower state power and navigation project through state authority and PWA funds at a cost of approximately $34,000,000. A steering committee of legislators has been named to draw up necessary bills.

Seven Beacons to Light California Island Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Seven new automatic beacons are planned to make shipping safer off the coast of southern California, in the vicinity of the Channel Islands.

The lights will be of 480 candlepower, with but two exceptions; these will have 280 candlepower, it is stated. Three lights are to be located on San Clemente Island, two on Santa Catalina, one on Santa Barbara and one on San Nicolas.

Spain to Negotiate Pact With Vatican On Church Issues

Concessions Expected on Educational Scope of Religious Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Far-reaching changes in the church situation in Spain are expected from a forthcoming visit to the Vatican of Don Leandro Pita Romero, Foreign Minister, to negotiate a concordat with Rome.

The main point of the negotiations is to be the question of teaching by the religious orders, and it is expected that the Spanish Government will have to make concessions in this respect which will necessitate considerable changes in the Religious Orders Bill as approved by the republic's first Parliament.

Rome, it is felt, will hold out for the conceding of permission to some if not all of the religious orders to carry on their educational work. Both church and state are expected to pay more attention to the educational question than hitherto.

There is considerable speculation here as to which orders the concordat will affect. Under the Monarchy, the arrangement was that the Augustins taught, the Franciscans ran homes and asylums, and teaching was also allowed to a third order, left to the Government's decision. In actual practice, the Jesuits and all other orders came in under this provision for a "third." This state of affairs was not legal, but was tacitly allowed.

The question of church property in Spain, and the naming of bishops will be the two other outstanding points of the approaching discussions, it is understood. In regard to church property the Religious Orders Bill's terms are regarded as so definitely anticlerical that some radical modification of the existing position may be expected.

During the visit to Rome of the Foreign Secretary, Premier Alejandro Lerroux is expected to act as Foreign Secretary, the position he held in the early days of the republic.

Compulsory Army Service In Iraq Penalizes Poor Man As Rich Can Buy His Way Out

Escape From Conscription Is Provided in Many Other Ways—Government Says Law Will Help to Make the People Energetic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Compulsory military service for Iraqis is embodied in the National Defense Law passed among scenes of great enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies in Baghdad on Jan. 10. All members of the Cabinet were in favor of a bigger army for Iraq and they pointed out that the only way to realize this aim was by "national service."

It is argued that great national benefits will be derived by Iraq from the National Defense Law. The Military Commission, in its report, expressed the opinion that an army recruited under the new law not only would be a very efficient fighting force but would also be invaluable to the nation as a general school for the teaching of discipline and for the "inculcation of energy among the people."

It is estimated that under the new law Iraq will have an army twice the present one at a cost no greater than the upkeep of the smaller force.

While "national service" is the ideal aimed at, many people are virtually to be exempt from conscription, especially those who can afford to pay the sum of 30 dinars, about $150, to the Government. The new law comes into operation as soon as it has passed its third reading in both houses and has received the Royal Assent.

The broad outlines of the law provide that: The period of military service will be for 10 years, starting from the day when the recruit joins the army. Military service, or liability for service, will, however, be divided into three stages. The first will be a year and a half with the infantry or two years with the cavalry or technical units.

During the second stage the soldier will be in the reserve—4½ years for the infantry, 3½ years for the cavalry, and three years and eight months for other units. During the third stage the soldier will be on "second reserve." The term of service here will be four years for all classes.

The law will apply to men between the ages of 19 and 21, and it is laid down that every soldier must undergo the first stage unless he pays 30 dinars, in which case the period of service will be curtailed to three months.

The other exemptions include men who are proved to be unfit for military service; students of high schools, secondary schools, technical schools, religious colleges, police training depots, etc.; the heads of the various religious communities in Iraq; the second son of a man who has lost one son in military service; any man who is legally bound to support his parents, wife and children, sisters, or nephews and nieces whose age is less than 18.

SNOW TRAIN
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18
Wilton, N. H. Winter Carnival
Lv. Boston 8.30 A.M.
" Winchester 8.45 A.M.
Return 6.00 P. M.
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1.75 Rd. Trip

White River Jct., Vt. Woodstock, Vt.
Lv. Boston 8.00 A.M.
" Winchester 8.15 A.M.
Return 6.30 P. M.
2.75 Rd. Trip

Canaan, N. H. Mt. Cardigan Carnival
Lv. Boston 8.00 A.M.
" Winchester 8.15 A.M.
Return 7.00 P. M.
DINING SERVICE
2.50 Rd. Trip

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22
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Cargoes that put Americans out of work

THERE is often a suspicion that when a great industry speaks in its own behalf, it has a hidden purpose. . . . The facts in the situation confronting the United States sugar refining industry today, however, speak for themselves.

When workers in the great refineries of the principal seaports of the country see cargoes of *refined* sugar being unloaded at their very doorstep, *they know that every bag means just so much less work for them and their fellow-workers, just so much less business for the community in which they live and for other communities of fellow Americans!* Tropical refineries hum, United States refineries work part time.

No one can seriously question the efficiency with which the American refiners have served the American public in supplying it with the finest sugar, in all required varieties, at a low and reasonable price. In the years 1922 to 1931, 19 American refineries paid out $231,605,137 in wages and salaries. They pay out for materials and supplies, including coal, oil and power, approximately one billion dollars in a normal ten-year period, furnishing business for many industries and employment for many thousands of our people.

These cargoes of *refined* sugar are being dumped here from the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba because we have a tariff schedule which gives, in effect, not only free trade to all island refiners but a virtual subsidy to Cuba. This has already resulted in a loss to Americans of a market *within their own country* equivalent to the annual consumption of sugar in the following 21 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon.

The sugar refining industry has been singled out for this kind of foreign invasion. Other importers of raw materials are carefully safeguarded. *Raw* cocoa beans, for instance, are admitted free of duty; but *finished* chocolate must pay a 40% duty! *Raw* silk is free of duty; but *finished* silk must pay a duty of 65%!

No country can surpass the United States in the modernness, efficiency and sanitary cleanliness of its sugar refineries.

Experience demonstrates that the cane sugar industry attains its highest development by producing *raw* cane sugar in the tropics and *refining* it in the country of consumption. This method utilizes the most efficient factors in both fields and renders the best permanent service to the public.

American refineries operate under the NRA. American refineries also pay larger taxes and recently a processing tax on supplies. Cuba has tropical labor, pays no processing tax, and enjoys a subsidy in addition! This is what closes domestic refineries and takes business from the coal fields and supply firms everywhere.

The cane sugar refining industry, like many other American industries, has grown through 200 years with the needs of expanding America. Its purpose has been to receive the *raw* materials from sugar-producing areas of the world and *refine* them into an essential food for the entire country. *So efficiently has this service been rendered that neither drought nor flood, hurricane nor war have hitherto impaired the service it has performed.*

It is certainly in the public interest to keep this great industry within our borders.

United States Cane Sugar Refining Industry

Refineries in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and California

Chinese Culture Forms New Field For American Aid

Boston Audience Is Told of Great Opportunities in Orient

China, with vast but undeveloped regions, has been visioned as America's commercial opportunity, but last night it was seen as the United States' opportunity to advance Asiatic peace and world culture.

Dr. Olin D. Wannamaker, member of the American Board of Trustees of Lingnan University, China, speaking before the Friends of China, Inc., at Pilgrim Hall, declared China is attempting to do in a few years what the western world has taken centuries to accomplish.

This is America's opportunity to aid China in obtaining a modern economic life, a modern transportation system, political unity, and modern education.

China, Dr. Wannamaker said, is responsive to American help if it is offered tactfully. The speaker refused to talk of possible enlarged commercial relations with China, declaring too much had been said along that line.

America, he said, has the opportunity to build a new culture in China, by revivifying the old culture with the best of that of the West. This action would open the door for a world culture, in which the East and the West would retain their individuality, but also help each other.

Dr. Wannamaker said the United States is in the best position to do this. The Chinese consider America their friend, because it has not exploited China like other nations.

But Americans do not deserve full credit, the educator said. They have not had to exploit. When other countries were looking to China for new territory and trade, the United States still had vast unsettled land. Also its foreign trade has not been all important as to Great Britain.

The American Government always has pursued a respectful, tactful policy toward China. So have business men, except for a few incidents like the railroad project between Hankow and Canton, in the early 1900's.

Dr. Wannamaker explained the railroad incident. An American company received the building contract, promising not to sell stock to Europeans. But they sold a large block to Belgians, whom the Chinese suspected were in cohorts with Russia. China was disturbed. President Theodore Roosevelt forced the company to resell its contract.

The road was not built. Completed, it might have altered modern Chinese history. It would have connected north and south China by rapid transportation, and undoubterly brought about political unity, instead of present strife.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, announced that the Friends of China will sponsor three scholarships. Marot Girls' College, Thompson, Conn., offers two $1700 scholarships to Chinese girls selected by the organization. Boston University offers a $300 tuition, of which Dr. William E. Chenery, Boston University trustee, is contributing half. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and of the Chinese society, presided at the meeting.

County Shows Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Montgomery county board of revenue closed the year with a $34,000 surplus, according to the report of Mr. James W. Heustess, clerk of the board. Mr. Heustess said that by cutting its budget, the board was able to show a surplus and that a loan of $220,000 which had been made to the county for general operations last year had been paid. The budget for 1934 has been still further reduced.

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Boston Snapshots

Keep Home Torches Burning—A Boston couple, of our acquaintance, have been eagerly anticipating, for some time, a visit from New Hampshire relatives. After the passage of numerous week-ends a letter finally arrived last week. It seems that the funds set aside for the Boston trip have been constantly devoured by plumbers' bills as a result of repeated freezing up of the water pipes in the house at Ashland.

Hope now grows brighter, however, for the family has purchased its own blowtorch and is carrying on a private defrosting campaign of its own.

On Celluloid and Wires—Jimmy Durante's voice will reach a Keith's Theater audience tonight by two routes. Annihilating time, his words will roll from the sound track of his new film which is being given at a "Hollywood Premiere." And overcoming space, his "personal message" will come to the theater's loudspeakers from Hollywood over the telephone company's wires. Incidentally, he will speak at 8 o'clock, Pacific time, and will be heard here at 11, eastern time.

No Camp Fires for Birthday—As part of the Camp Fire Girls' twenty-second birthday celebration a display has been placed in a window of Filene's, at Hawley and Franklin Streets. On stepping around to see it we rather expected to see red silk flames leaping above a pile of logs, with the aid of concealed fan—but no, not a camp fire was in sight. Instead a pair of Dutch children smiled winningly at all observers, from a position in the middle of a display devoted to hobbies of all kinds.

The exhibit was designed and made by Ruth H. Kemp, who for four years was one of the Dorchester Camp Fire Girls. She is now working in the headquarters of the organization in New York.

Camera Club—At a meeting of the Monitor Camera Club this week, it was proved again that people who make photography their hobby learn to see many interesting things which otherwise would make little impression upon them. Nearly 150 people met on the fourth floor of the new Publishing House to listen to a talk by Richard Southall Grant and to see more than a hundred pictures which he showed. These photos showed interesting examples of architectural development in all parts of the country. A number of them were pictures of the Publishing House itself, which added much interest to subsequent views of the building.

Of Interest to Walrus—The Walrus and the Carpenter delved deeply into the subject of mops as applied to the cleaning of beaches. They would certainly have been interested to find that a Commonwealth Avenue gentleman was pursuing a similar line of research the other day.

Evidently accustomed to carrying a cane under his arm, he was proceeding along the avenue with a mop held jauntily in this position—its head protruding behind his elbow. Perhaps he was one of the "new-poor rich"—but if so he was obviously still rich in good spirits.

Orpheus in the Underworld—Offenbach interpreted the feelings of Orpheus as he wandered in the Underworld—but his music was much less frivolous in effect than some which we were startled to hear in the subway the other night. Our car was nearing Massachusetts station when it slowed down and stopped. In the silence which ensued we heard voices raised in song, with a background of unrestrained laughter. Presently a gay party of pedestrians hove in sight, stepping briskly down the track in the direction of Copley station—against all rules and regulations.

Arriving eventually in the station, we found the inbound side crowded with impatient travelers, waiting for the passing of a broken-down car.

Herring Reaches Yale After 90,000,000 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16—A 90,000,000-year-old herring today was placed on exhibition in Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History. This fish, which is over 15 feet in length, was found in the ancient sea bottom near what is now Russell Springs, Kan.

The specimen, which is hung on the south wall of the Museum's Great Hall, is the most complete and probably the finest skeleton of an ancient fish yet collected, according to Prof. Malcolm R. Thorpe of the museuf staff. It has 87 articulated segments in the backbone and shows in remarkable detail the extraordinary sculpturing of the head and fins. Its head retains the impression of the actual skin. "Portheus molussus," as he is known to scientists, lived in an ancient sea which invaded the North American continent mainly from the Gulf of Mexico. This flooded what is now Kansas and Colorado and extended into Iowa and Montana. This was the last watery invasion of North America, and soon after this era the sea began to recede.

Illinois Man Finds M. I. T. Ether Balloon

Found! One rubber balloon, burst, and slightly the worse for its trip into the stratosphere, but otherwise in fair condition.

Albert Eickholy of Metropolis, Ill., gets the first check for $5 when the broken balloon reaches Cambridge, according to officials at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who are using 40 small balloons to carry instruments into the stratosphere to record weather conditions above St. Louis.

The first was released at 2:30 p. m. on Tuesday, Feb. 13, and was picked up with its instruments intact by Mr. Eickholy at 5:30 p. m. nearly 100 miles from here it was released.

The last of the balloons carrying four specially built instruments on a frame only six inches long and three wide, will be released from Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo., sometime today. Persons finding these balloons and instruments will each receive a check for $5 if the instruments arrive safely in Cambridge.

Austrian Revolts Reported Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

lawed Marxists and National Socialists violently attacking in front, Prince von Starhemberg harrowing him from the rear and the grand lure of Hitlerism and a great United Germany beckoning from across the border, Dr. Dollfuss finds himself in a critical position.

Almost no shooting is being heard in Vienna except the echo of artillery being used against the Marxists, who deserted their last points of resistance on the edge of the city and are reported fleeing toward border states. The search for arms is being vigorously pushed in all workers' quarters and is meeting with little armed opposition.

The Government says the struggle is completely over and nothing is left to be done except to collect hidden arms.

CWA Lights Mobile Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mobile will soon possess an electrically-illuminated airport. Under the CWA, border and flood lights, obstruction lights, an illuminated sign with the word "Mobile" in 12-foot letters on the roof of the airport hangar, a wind indicator and other essential facilities will be installed. The cost is estimated at $16,000.

Harvard Takes Step In Conant's Program To Nationalize College

First steps to carry into effect the proposal of Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, to make Harvard "a truly national university to which will be attracted the most able teachers and highest ranking scholars in the nation" were taken by the Harvard Corporation yesterday. Newly established fellowships were announced this morning, large enough to provide for full college expenses with maximum stipends of $1000 in the freshman year and $1200 thereafter.

These "prize fellowships" for "students of rare ability and promise" will start next September. At the outset, five such fellowships will be established, reserved for young men now living and attending school in the six Middle Western states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. If this initial experiment proves successful, President Conant hopes the corporation will ultimately establish additional fellowships for students from other sections of the country.

In his general plan for Harvard's future which was gnven to the public on Jan. 29, Dr. Conant outlined his desire that, "in the future even more than in the past, we should attract to our student body the most promising young men throughout the whole nation.

"We should be able to say that any man with remarkable talents may obtain his education at Harvard, whether he be rich or penniless, whether he comes from Boston or San Francisco." The ultimate objective, President Conant stated, would be to have full-term fellowships sufficient to provide for 10 or 15 per cent of each class. But, he added, "even with our present funds, it might be possible to conduct the interesting experiment of establishing in one area of this country half a dozen $1000 fellowships for entering freshmen."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Feb. 18

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KPDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 13.52 and 19.72m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-348m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Land Restoration To Indians Sought

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—A program of legislation to restore lands to Indian tribes was described last night by Mr. John Collier, United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, in an address at Yale.

He said the program being urged on Congress by the Indian Bureau and supported by President Roosevelt, would establish communities with charters from the Government, and also would provide for an Indian Civil Service, staffed by Indians.

Commissioner Collier said he was confident the program would be enacted, but predicted opposition because, he said, the laws would prevent about $1,000,000,000 in Indian wealth from passing to the whites.

Mulloney Fails In Effort to Bar Two Indictments

State and National Authorities Gratified by Verdict of Jury

State and federal authorities today expressed their gratification over the verdict which blocks the attempt of Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the closed Federal National Bank, to quash two indictments charging him with misapplication of $97,000 of the bank's funds.

The decision, returned by a jury in the Federal District Court in Boston yesterday, after four hours of deliberation, clears the way for the Government to begin actual prosecutions in the $30,000,000 bank failure.

Mr. Irving G. McCann, special assistant United States Attorney-General, appointed to investigate the affairs of the closed bank, has been through a forest of technicalities since he came to Boston.

After securing several indictments against Mr. Mulloney, involving charges ranging from misapplication of funds to making false entries in books of the bank, Mr. McCann found himself fighting motions to quash the indictments, dilatory pleas, demurrers, and other obstacles in the pathway of prosecution.

As a banking authority holding a high state position declared today: "This whole case shows the general approach to the overtechnicalities of the criminal law. This is another example of the scales of justice being overloaded in favor of the criminal."

In nearly a year of investigation not one actual court trial has been held. The plea in abatement just rejected by the federal jury was based on charges that the first two indictments against Mr. Mulloney were not secured fairly and that the Federal Grand Jury which returned them was prejudiced by the conduct of Mr. McCann.

The decision yesterday is looked upon by some as a vindication of the grand jury system besides being an important victory for Mr. McCann, whose conduct as a government official was challenged by the defense. The jury completely exonerated Mr. McCann of any misconduct.

If the Government fails to obtain satisfactory prosecutions in the cases now at hand, it is learned that the State will step in and put up a counter attack in the form of prosecution in state courts. Meanwhile, the Government, spurred on by its decisive victory, today began to fight more pleas lodged by Mr. Mulloney in an effort to quash four other indictments against him. He alleges violation of his constitutional rights on July 25 when he was called before a grand jury, charging the true bills were returned illegally.

Boston Events
TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Melodrama of family pride and a secret chamber in a Fifth Avenue mansion. Effective interpretation by Mary Morris and a very competent cast. 8:30.

Movies

ORPHEUM—Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Sons of the Desert," with Charley Chase. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Six of a Kind," with Charlie Ruggles, Mary Boland, W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, George Burns and Gracie Allen. Fenway at 2:35, 5:01, 7:27, 10:13. Paramount at 10:25 a. m., 1:01, 3:37, 6:13, 8:49.

METROPOLITAN — "The First Little Show," with Hugh O'Connell, Lita Grey Chaplin and Donald Brian. Also screen features. Revue at 1, 3:50, 7, 9:50.

KEITH'S—John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 10:09 a. m., 12:09, 2:09, 4:09, 6:09, 8:09, 10:09. At 11, premiere of Jimmy Durante's "Palooka."

BOSTON—"Cross Country Cruise" with Lew Ayres and June Knight. Romance, thrills and comedy on a transcontinental bus. On the stage "Connie's Inn Revue"—all Negro entertainment. Not yet seen. 10 a. m., 1:08, 4:20, 7:32, 10:40.

STATE—"The Cat and the Fiddle." Adapted from stage production with music by Jerome Kern. Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald in leading roles, supported by Frank Morgan, Charles Butterworth, Vivienne Segal and Jean Hersholt. 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Beautiful photography of unusual Mexican scenes, historical relics and people. Also Mickey Mouse and a jungle exploration film. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"If I Were Free" and "Advice to the Lovelorn." 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15.

Other Events

JAPAN SOCIETY—Illustrated lecture on "Japanese Prints" by Laurence Binyon. Meeting in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey L. Cabot, 243 Beacon Street. 8.

"LIFE IN RUSSIA TODAY"—Illustrated talk by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Y. W. C. A. 9.

TOMORROW

Music

SPALDING AND GABRILOWITSCH—Jordan Hall. 3.

Other Events

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at Forest Hills Elevated Station, lower level, at 1:45, for walk from Arnold Arboretum to Leverett's Pond and Riverway. Take bread for ducks. Will observe kingiets and siskins on Hemlock Hill.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "English Embroideries," Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.; "Color Prints," Miss Magrinis. 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—"Fascism, Communism and the American Plan," talk by Eduard C. Lindeman. 1.

Citation for Bravery Thirty Years in Mails

By the Associated Press

A citation for "bravery, efficiency and coolness," exhibited in the collision of two steamships in 1903, which was mailed him 30 years ago, was received yesterday by Mr. Frank E. Abbott of Medford.

At the time of the collision Mr. Abbott, then a corporal in the United States Marines, was en route from New York to Boston to be mustered out with 25 other marines. Where the letter, signed by Maj.-Gen. Charles Heywood, has been since 1903 is a mystery.

Munsingwear Has Net Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Munsingwear, Inc., and subsidiary companies report net profit for 1933 of $187,389 after all charges including preferred dividends of subsidiary companies, equal to $1.91 a share on the 150,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with a net loss of $1,102,651 for the year 1932.

One Leader Honors Another

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Roosevelt Visits Flier

Left to Right—The President; W. A. Harriman, Chairman of the Board, Union Pacific Railroad; C. R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-368m	1240kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Artists Group	popular program	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Kaltenborn news
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	NBC speaker	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Don Quixote sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist
7:45	Becker Dog Story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Chemistry talk
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	
9:00	Phil Harris's Orchestra; Leah Ray	Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Philadelphia Orch. Ruth Etting; orch.	Defense talk Rhythm Twins
9:15				
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Emergency Cam-	Danny Ochestra;	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	paign Air Parade	Whiting; soloists	Reports; news
10:00	People's Symphony	The First Nighter	Olsen & Johnson;	Local dance music
10:15	Orchestra, Fabien	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch.	Local dance music
10:30	Sevitzky, conductor	Dramatic sketch	Local dance music	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Dutchman Orch.	Reports; news	Air Mail talk
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	Mary Eastman;
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music	his orchestra	concert orchestra
11:30	Reserve Officers pro-	William Scotti and	Isham Jones and	Local dance music
11:45	gram; speakers	his orchestra	his orchestra	Local dance music

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:00 WAAB, Children's Theater Company; Alcott's "An Old-Fashioned Girl."
11:00 WNAC, Philharmonic-Symphony Society Children's Concert.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Gounod's "Faust," with Giovanni Martinelli, Lawrence Tibbett, Gladys Swarthout and others; commentators.
2:30 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Chairman Charles P. Roundy of Walpole.
3:00 WAAB, Debate, Harvard Debating Council-Edward W. Quinn Debating Society.
4:15 WNAC, "Conservation," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
5:30 WBZ, "Economics in the New Deal—The NRA and Labor Unions," speakers.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "F. O. B. Detroit"; guest speaker; dance orchestra.
7:45 WNAC, "Bureaucracy Gone Wild," Senator Arthur Robinson, Indiana.
8:00 WBZ, "Art in America—The First American Portraits."
8:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood: Cal York; picture premiere.
8:20 WEEI, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra: Robert Ripley; vocal trio.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Little America.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Toronto, Frank Ryan.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:30 WNAC, "Catherine the Great," dramatization.
12:00 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Jimmie Durante; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; vocal soloists and Schola Cantorum.
3:00 WNAC, Mayor Mansfield; chorus and orchestra, from Faneuil Hall.
6:00 WBZ, Efrem Zimbalist, violin; orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Cornelia Otis Skinner; Waring's Pennsylvanians.
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: talk by member of diplomatic corps.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Watch Those Cards!

New Dealers—that is, the ones in Washington—are keeping an alert eye on all off-side plays. They are not overlooking the Golden Dome on Beacon Hill, and the word is that Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins isn't overjoyed at the reported political aspirations of Charles F. Hurley and Joseph W. Bartlett. The New Deal, lock, stock-and-barrel, is designed for the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people, and it doesn't care a two-of-clubs for the gubernatorial hopes of some of the sub-dealers.

* * *

If one thinks these officials in Washington will fail to pick up any static in the New Deal atmosphere, consider this story:

A Bay State New Dealer decided to lease quarters in an office building for his expanding activities. He took possession of his new quarters on a Friday night; on a Saturday morning a wire from Washington arrived telling him that he would pay for the rent himself.

* * *

Hurley-Hurley-Curley

Unless former Mayor Curley gets a satisfactory Federal post, political knowsters expect him to enter the gubernatorial contest in the primaries. They expect the canny Curley to stay out of the pre-primary convention, where delegates from the rural sections of the State might register their disapproval of him. But in the people's primary Mayor Curley could expect the tremendous numerical strength of his own bailiwick, Boston, to anoint him as the candidate of the Democratic Party.

* * *

With it fairly certain that State Auditor Francis X. Hurley and State Treasurer Charles Hurley will enter the gubernatorial contest, the poets, that is, the political poets, have a rare opportunity.

They should be able to do much with "Hurley, Hurley and Curley."

* * *

The pre-primary convention—that is a party convention—presents a menace that Bay State political leaders are keenly aware of. If the delegates are hand-picked—that is, pledged for a certain candidate on the authority of the party machine—the convention candidate may enter the primary bearing the stigma of the "boss or machine candidate." This might mean the prompt eclipse of the party convention, revised by a vote of the people in the 1932 election.

R. M. B.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold early tonight with temperature near zero, becoming warmer late tonight and Saturday; increasing cloudiness late Saturday; moderate northeasterly to southeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair, not so cold in extreme west portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer.

New Hampshire: Fair, not so cold tonight; Saturday party cloudy and warmer.

Vermont: Fair, not so cold tonight; Saturday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair, not so cold in north and west portions tonight; Saturday fair and warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds tonight, shifting to southeast Saturday, and weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	3	44	New Orleans	54	74
Bermuda	60	62	New York	34	42
Chicago	24	34	Norfolk	34	66
Denver	36	54	Philadelphia	16	42
Helena	28	50	St. Louis	32	54
Jacksonville	52	72	St. Paul	26	30
Kansas City	38	52	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	34	48
Miami	60	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 16. B—Maximum Feb. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:46 p. m., Saturday 1:22 a. m. Height of tides 11.2 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:47 p. m.

Needy Benefit by Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In the last six months the needy in Illinois benefited from the 2 per cent sales tax to the extent of $17,500,000, it is announced by Col. K. L. Ames Jr., director of the state department of finance. This was 98 per cent of the total collected, he said, the 2 per cent margin being the cost of collection.

Safety a Factor In Development Of New Type Train

Speed of Streamline Models Secondary, Fitzgerald Tells Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 16—"The determining factor in development of streamline railway trains will be safety, not speed."

This statement was made here by Mr. John M. Fitzgerald, vice-chairman of the committee on public relations of eastern railroads, who came to the University of New Hampshire to address students of modern transportation problems.

In an interview Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out that the future of the streamlined train, like tomorrow's weather forecast, can only be surmised. Whether it will prove more suitable to long-distance travel, or whether its greatest utility lies in short runs and commuter service, will be determined by experiments and research which railroads now owning new trains will conduct.

Mr. Fitzgerald raised the question of how great the field for light, high-speed, streamlined trains is in the United States.

"In England there are no grade crossings for railroads, and there light trains can speed across the countryside without danger," he said. In the United States the grade crossing is a perplexing problem for railroads. Despite the fact that railroads have been spending approximately $25,000,000 annually to eliminate grade crossings, they are increasing in number, and today we have more in this country than in 1924, Mr. Fitzgerald stated.

If these light, high-speed trains, whose entire weight but equals that of a Pullman coach, are used for long-distance service, it would be necessary to eliminate grade crossings—for a light train in collision at grade crossings would be thrown clear of the track, resulting in fatalities and great damage, he said.

On the other hand, Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out, the heavy trains now in use are a guarantee of efficient transcontinental travel in that they can equal the speed of light trains for long-distance runs and do assure safety for all—as evidenced by the fact that the United States leads the world in railway safety records.

Elimination of grade crossings, involving an expense of some $30,000,000,000, "is out of the question," Mr. Fitzgerald said. And they constitute "a serious problem" to light, high-speed train development.

Therefore, Mr. Fitzgerald implies, streamline trains may be limited to short trip and commuter service where it may prove feasible to remove grade crossings and where such light trains may be faster than heavier old type trains due to ability of instantaneous pick-up and quick stop, he said.

Law Bars President Getting Fast Ride On U. P. Speed Train

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—President Roosevelt took time off yesterday to inspect the yellow tube-like "train of tomorrow" brought to the Union Station here by the Union Pacific Railroad, but he couldn't take a ride on it, because the rules and regulations of his Secret Service men have prevented it.

With a party of officials the President went through the train and then it was run up and down the track so they could see its bullet-like prow and its streamlined rear end. The President expressed a great deal of enthusiasm as he was told of the many unusual features of the three-car train. The first car contained the power plant, mail and baggage compartments and the other two cars carried passengers.

When the President found he could not make the exhibition trip to Baltimore, he sent his secretary, Col. Louis M. Howe, along. Regulations of the Pennsylvania Railroad on whose tracks the train ran made it impossible for it to show its full speed of 110 miles per hour. The "train of tomorrow" is driven by Diesel motors and the only noise noticeable to the passenger is the sound of the truck passing over the joints in the tracks.

Cooking Art Learned By Visits to Library

MONTREAL (AP)—A big husky fellow walked into a public library and asked for a number of books on cooking.

"Day after day he returned," said Miss A. MacDougall, librarian, "until he had completely exhausted everything we had in the way of cookery books. Then, quite abruptly, he ceased. A month later he appeared and proudly informed us he had secured a position as cook in a well-known hotel."

Dealers and Brokers Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Security dealers and brokers will meet Monday in several cities of the country to consider the proposed fair practice regulations of the investment bankers code as adopted at the recent convention of the Investment Bankers Association. Results of the meetings will be reported to the code committee which will prepare a final draft of the regulations. This will be submitted to a vote of the assenting employers.

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Dayton, Ohio, Groups Move Into Farm-Factory Homes Under Federal Sponsorship

Thought to Be the First Operative Homestead Subsistence Colony—Youngstown Also Has Project Under Way—Others Make Progress

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Eleventh of 12 Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 16—People are moving into homes under construction in the part-farm, part-factory development here, the first to receive financial aid from the Federal Government in its subsistence homestead adventure which has stirred the public imagination. Others living in temporary quarters near their homesites are impatiently awaiting the advance of their structures.

The Dayton project aims to give city workers a place to live with some fertile acreage on which they may produce part of their food, and to promote home occupations which will keep them occupied and earning during seasonal and depression layoffs in industry.

A number of other enterprises with similar aims but varied to fit the communities are being financed by the subsistence homestead division of the United States Department of the Interior, as one of the measures by which the New Deal seeks to establish economic stability.

Ford in the Van

Unquestionably, the outstanding part-farm, part-factory experiments is the chain begun 10 years ago by Mr. Henry Ford of which the 10,000-acre project in southern Michigan known as the Lenawee Cooperative Industries is the last link.

The Dayton Homestead Unit plan grew out of the family subsistence problems arising under nonemployment. Up to the spring of 1932, the local council of social agencies was promoting unique programs, when those in charge realized that something of a permanent nature must be done to meet the situation. "Production units" in the city resulted. In these several families, as members, produce wearing materials, food stuffs and such, obtaining supplies in proportion to the time spent in unit work. Then units soon functioned, interchanging products.

However, there was a lack of substantiality and an overwhelming problem of distribution along with the problem of obtaining raw materials. It was believed that, if the families were directly connected with the land, much of the trouble would be overcome, so the Homestead Unit gradually took form in discussion. Ohio State University was appealed to and educators determined that the average family, working part time, could sustain itself on three acres of ground.

Get Initial Federal Aid

As a result, a 160-acre farm was purchased in May of 1933 for $10,000. It was decided to divide this into 35 three-acre tracts for homesteading. Land not included in the individual homestead site is used in roads, pasturage and for similar neighborhood purposes.

A few weeks after the farm was purchased the promoters learned that the Federal Government had appropriated $25,000,000 for work almost exactly like the Dayton idea. An application for aid was filed asking $50,000. This was granted and the first allotment, $9000, sent here. By using this cash the farm was purchased at a $2000 saving. The federal money grant was supplied in the fall of 1933. Further money is to be forthcoming as the unit shows its necessity.

Last summer several homesteaders, either residing in temporary homes or in the city, planted gardens and raised other products, in preparation for permanent residency.

Five additional units are now in the making and applications for federal aid in two instances have been approved at Washington. When the first allotment of these grants arrives, sites will be purchased and new homesteaders located, as enrollments have already been made.

All construction work on the farm is done by unit resident labor. Those unable to give labor, pay in cash in proportion. The homestead units are now a part of the council of social agencies which is a department of the Dayton bureau of community service.

White-Collar Men Benefit

The progress of the Dayton ideas brought the first National Subsistence Homestead Conference to this city. This meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee, headed by Mrs. George H. Wood, executive secretary, Community Chest of this city, to effect a permanent national organization.

This continuation committee is to draw up a constitution and by-laws for a body to promote the homestead unit plan and the welfare of the homesteaders. The production units in the city continue separate operation.

At Youngstown, the white-collar man — the struggling young lawyer, architect, office clerk or bookkeeper —will get a chance to acquire "that little place in the country" through the homestead subsistence plan which is being experimented with in Mahoning County.

The project won a $500,000 federal loan. It is known as the Mahoning Garden Homes, Inc., and expects to build between 160 and 170 rural homes for white-collar workers.

The purpose of the project is to provide work, decentralize thickly populated areas and offer opportunities to deserving persons to make part or all of their subsistence from homesteads, said Mr. C. I. Auten, chairman of the local corporation.

He emphasized that the enterprise will be carried on as a social project with help of garden clubs, experiment farm, agricultural bureaus, and similar bodies. The corporation expects to set the price of the homes at between $1200 and $2500 each. Normally such properties would cost $4500, he said.

New Industrial Trend, Result of Survey Shows, Is to Suburban Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Spacious factory-home communities, in which adequate housing and ample gardens could be provided, at a price within the reach of the factory workman's purse, need no longer be looked upon as Utopian because, if kept within reasonable distance of the big cities, they have every economic justification.

This conclusion has been reached by Prof. William N. Mitchell of the University of Chicago, who has made an extensive survey of industrial trends for the past decade, and finds that as a natural course of events industry seems to be seeking the suburbs, and thus itself setting the scene, quite naturally, and without effort, for the factory-home-and-garden community.

"Instead of the absurd spectacle of crowded and ridiculously priced suburban real estate subdivisions, so common throughout the region during the frenzied era of the last decade," Professor Mitchell says, in speaking of the suburban belt around Chicago, "there might rise in this broad, open region, at present neither agricultural nor industrial, spacious communities, in which adequate housing and ample gardens could be provided, at a price within the reach of the factory workman's purse, thus for the first time offering him the opportunity for home ownership and a stable way of life." What is true of Chicago Professor Mitchell believes to be true of other large cities.

"The picture thus drawn is not entirely visionary," he continues. "Indeed, some such development may shortly become a necessity, if our densely populated urban areas are to experience further progress."

While examining the trend of industrial decentralization in the Chicago region during the past decade Professor Mitchell found a number of indications that "suburbanization," rather than "ruralization," of industry is the more sound approach. He found that those industries which moved from the city itself to an outer region sought not the open country, but the suburbs, and concluded that there was a distance beyond which the average industry could not go if it is to hold on to the economic and other advantages offered by a big city.

There is no denying, however, the sociological advantages which should accrue from moving industries out into rural regions, where this is economically sound, Professor Mitchell adds.

Decatur, Indiana, Gets Farm-Factory Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ind. Dec.—A new subsistence homestead community under the the new deal social adjustment program, is to be established here.

A corporation to administer the enterprise will be organized immediately as a subsidiary of the federal subsistence homestead corporation, of which Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is chairman of the board. This subsidiary corporation will be responsible for constructing the homestead homes and selection of the occupants.

Options have been obtained on 80 acres of farm land adjoining the Decatur city limits. Forty-eight homesteads will be established, with tracts for each of one to two acres. Occupants will be selected from workers ordinarily engaged in a variety of occupations. It is intended that they shall represent a fair cross-section of the low-income working group.

The occupants will receive a tract for buying, title to be acquired by small monthly payments, total cost ranging from $2000 to $2800. This will include the land, a small low-cost home equipped with modern conveniences, and soil suitable for gardening in order that self-sustaining vegetables and foodstuffs may be raised.

It is intended that the homesteaders shall become a part of the Decatur community. A school and playground are within two blocks of the site.

Where There's a Will There Can Be a House

Upper Left and Right and Lower Left: The Christian Science Monitor. Lower Right: Ewing Galloway

Housing Projects Gather Impetus

Upper Left—Husband and Wife Busy on the Foundation of Housing Project, at Wintergreen Ledges Project, Akron, Ohio. Upper Right—Complete House in Akron Project. Lower Left—Typical Interior of Subsistence Homestead Unit in Akron. Lower Right—Child Learns How to Handle a Garden Rake in New York Demonstration Garden.

Congress Has Praise For Susan Anthony

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—In both Houses of Congress yesterday, tribute was paid to the work of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer suffrage worker, on the 114th anniversary of her birth.

While Senator Hattie Caraway (D.) of Arkansas, only woman member of the Senate, sat in the presiding officer's chair, Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas extolled the suffrage leader as a "wonderful woman with a courageous spirit."

In the House, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts, described unselfishness as Susan B. Anthony's most admired characteristic. "She gave to her cause every ounce of her energy," Representative Rogers said. "No motive of self-interest or lure of fame spurred her to battle. Certainly the women of today who enjoy such broad liberties and have reaped the benefits of her self-sacrifice ought to be thankful for this great pioneer, whose spirit animates thousands of American women who are trying to follow her shining example by giving themselves to the service of others," Mrs. Rogers concluded.

Later in the day, various organizations joined with the National Woman's Party in a ceremony at the statue of Susan B. Anthony in the lower corridor of the Capitol.

Cuban Troops Sent To Sugar Strike Area

HAVANA, Cuba., Feb. 15 (By U. P.) — The Mendieta Government last night adopted vigorous measures to maintain order among striking sugar workers. Troops were dispatched to Oriente Province where sugar centrals are affected by walkouts.

President Mendieta set March 15 as the final date to begin sugar grinding, an extension of one month from the date previously set by a decree of former President Grau San Martin.

Young Transients a Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Continued seriousness of the problem caused by the number of young men and women "on the road," is apparent in a report showing that of all transients who register with the Cook County Service Bureau for Transients here, 32 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the women are under 25.

End to Vivisection Objective of New Nation-Wide Drive

Campaign to Include Filing of Bills in Many State Legislatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—A direct-by-mail campaign against vivisection on a nation-wide scale, financed by a recent large bequest, is announced today by the National Anti-Vivisection Society here.

The plan is to send out circulars in great numbers into every state, using telephone directories as mailing lists, in order to reach people who now have no notion of the enormous extent to which experiments on living animals are carried on.

The mail campaign, Mr. Clarence E. Richard, managing director of the society said, is one part of a new offensive which declares the time is ripe for a show-down fight to determine whether vivisection has produced results sufficient to warrant its continuance in view of its tremendous cost in money and suffering.

The circulars to be sent out are intended to be courteous invitations to their recipients to investigate the situation. They will contain a simple appeal signed by a score or more of celebrities who oppose vivisection and will include a postal card to be returned to the Anti-Vivisection Society by those who want to know why these eminent persons have taken a stand against the practice. Those who answer will be regarded, in business terms, as "live prospects" for the anti-vivisection movement.

"We believe that an appeal backed by men and women of outstanding merit in their respective fields, will be listened to by a majority of those whose minds are not absolutely closed to new ideas," said Mr. Richard.

"Among the nationally known persons who have given their consent to the use of their name and photograph in this appeal are Senator Lynn F. Frazier of North Dakota, O. O. McIntyre, George Arliss, Percival Baxter, former Governor of Maine; George R. Farnum of Boston, former Assistant United States Attorney-General; George Bernard Shaw, Fannie Hurst, U. J. Herrmann, sportsman, and many others equally well known.

"This campaign will be followed up early next year by the introduction of at least 20 bills in as many state legislatures to outlaw vivisection completely. We have finished with compromise. The fight just starting will be to the finish."

The bequest which finances the mail campaign is from Georgiana Kendall of New York, daughter of one of the original Standard Oil men, Mr. Richard explained. The program will be carried out with the assistance of Antivivisection societies which are now organized in 29 states. The movement to put a stop to animal experimentation has weathered the depression remarkably well, the director declared, for only two societies had been lost in the entire period. There are now 35 societies actively coöperating with the national organization here.

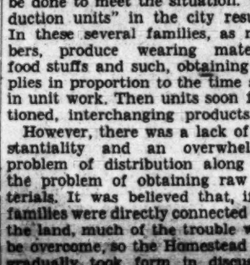
French Wireless Men Strike

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Employees of the French Wireless and Cable Company went on strike today, partially interruping traffic. They failed to agree with the management concerning a new wage scale.

for those who appreciate Quality Candy

TERRY SWEETS
"Home Made Candies"
A rare assortment of hard and chewy centers, fruits and nuts, all covered with delicious bitter sweet chocolate. Toothsome, tempting! Our candies, manufactured with pure cream and butter, are guaranteed in quality and taste. Attractively packaged, Terry Sweets are exceptionally low priced at 60c lb.
Sold either directly or through authorized agents. Mail orders are promptly filled and prices include mailing charges.
MING TOY SWEETS, Inc.
28 WEST 15TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
To women of spare time we offer an attractive sales agency. Write for details.

Come Up for the INTERNATIONAL Dog Sled Derby IN OLD QUEBEC
February 23-24-25
HERE'S a thrilling Epic of the Northland! Crack teams of *huskies* — alert, wiry as steel springs—racing a 40-mile course each day. Then—winning dogs as proud and happy as *prize-winning mushers!* Tense interest centers at the Great Chateau—headquarters also for SKATING on a snow-walled Rink—TOBOGGANING, down the famous triple-chute—for SKIING parties to the Laurentian foothills—SLEIGHRIDING through gay, old-French Quebec—to stop and shop for rich furs and *habitant* homespuns. Roaring log fires welcome you—food and service unexcelled—dance and concert music. Only an overnight's ride away.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22—John Goss and his famous London Singers.
Rates $7 a day up American Plan. Single room with bath $4 up; double, $7 up European Plan.
ALL-EXPENSE RATES—only $50 Including food, travel costs—3 days at Chateau
Winter Round Trip Rail Fare—$34.05
Reservations from Canadian Pacific, 405 Boylston Street, Boston, or write Chateau Frontenac Quebec
Chateau Frontenac
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL



One Little Jar The Whole House Sparkles!
Out of this little jar of Wright's Silver Cream comes clear, clean sparkle for all your household cleaning.
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Send for a free sample jar
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50 Emerald St. Keene, N. H.
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Made to partner the hors d'œuvres
With attractive fillings of hors d'œuvres and savoury pastes these Caviar Puffs are the appetiser most favoured by hostesses to-day. A complete and intriguing course can be prepared with a packet of these puffs in just a few minutes. Buy these biscuits in AIRTIGHT CARTONS the cheapest and most efficient packing.
By Appointment W. & R. JACOB & Co. Ltd.
Originators of Cream Crackers, Jacob's are also makers of 200 other kinds of delightful biscuits — the best in the world.
Agents in U.S.A. & Canada: Manfield & McLear, 90 West Broadway, New York City.
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AMERICAN OIL CO.
THE ORIGINAL SPECIAL MOTOR FUEL
Executive Offices, Baltimore, Md.

Children love milk this way!
Want your children to drink more milk? Give them Postum-made-with-hot-milk! It's a real "grown-up" looking drink—and how children love its delightful, steaming fragrance—its rich, delicious flavor! And it's good for them, too—for Postum-made-with-hot-milk combines the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk.
You'll like Postum, too—served plain or with cream. Your grocer has Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup—and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. In either form, Postum is very economical. A product of General Foods.
Postum
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★ Young People
★ and Families
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800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50; double, $3.50.

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Can you imagine a more agreeable change in your menu than a luncheon or dinner of chop suey, cooked the real Oriental way, served either with Oriental Chow Mein Noodles or with rice? If you serve Oriental Show-You Sauce, it is sure to add the true Oriental flavor.
Oriental Chop Suey comes to you in cans, all ready to heat and serve; also, Oriental Chow Mein Noodles in cans. And they are so inexpensive.
Ask for Oriental Show-You Foods At your Grocers.
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Write us for Book containing recipes for Oriental dishes.
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Columbia City, Indiana

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How your family will love the delightful desserts and salads you can make with the help of the free booklet, "Cox's Gelatine Recipes"! Write for it.
Economical, too; a package makes 4 pints of jelly.
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"INDEED I HAVE. AND I KNOW WHY. IT'S BECAUSE OLD DUTCH IS MADE WITH PURE 'SEISMOTITE,' THE BEST NATURAL CLEANING MATERIAL."
Old Dutch *polishes* as well as *cleans*
Because it is made with pure "seismotite," the best, natural cleaning material, Old Dutch not only gives scratchless cleaning on fine porcelain, enamel and tile surfaces, but *polishes* as well as cleans.
Old Dutch is economical because it does more square yards of cleaning per penny of cost. Its flaky, flat-shaped particles cover more surface, contact it completely, and do more cleaning than the chunky, gritty particles present in ordinary cleansers.
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Doesn't Scratch

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

An International Luncheon

Celebrating February 22 With Many Nations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EFFECTIVE decorations for a patriotic luncheon in red, white and blue may be made at home at small expense. Select tall candles in the three colors and space them in groups on the table. If for Washington's Birthday, cut place cards from stiff white paper in the shape of hatchets, write the names in red ink and tie each with a narrow blue ribbon. If thorny branches are procurable, a beautiful centerpiece may be made by dipping them in white paint, standing them in a small blue flower pot filled with sand and ornamenting them with cranberries stuck on the thorns. If thorny branches are not easily obtained, branches of evergreens may be used. Dip them in fairly thick cooked starch and sprinkle heavily with Christmas "snow," which comes in 10-cent packages. Cranberries may be hung from them after they have hardened for a day by suspending them from silk thread. Another type of centerpiece may be made by dressing small dolls in Martha and George Washington fashion and posing them beneath a Jerusalem cherry tree.

At each place a polished red apple may be put with a small flag stuck in its stem end. The apple also may be cored and much merriment may be evoked if a list of common foreign words is placed in each to be pronounced by the guests as their names are called.

The menu, consisting of dishes from other lands, somewhat Americanized, may be written on booklets in red ink. Much of the menu may be prepared the day before, which fact will prove a boon to the housekeeper doing her own work. Many of the dishes will be found to be so delectable that she will want to serve them often to her own family. The recipes will serve eight.

After the luncheon or while the dessert is being served, the game called "Travel" may be played. Sometimes this game is played with each player using his initials, thus: a man named Cunningham takes the "C" of his name and says, "I am going to Canada, take candy and bring back codfish." The next player named Zanderson says, "I am going to Zanzibar, take zithers and bring back zebras." More often the alphabet is used, each player in the circle in turn taking the letter next in order.

Menu

Hawaiian Punch
English Biscuit Russian Caviar
American Radishes and Raw Cauliflower
Chinese Hamburger
Southern Rice Italian Sauce
French Quick Rolls or Swedish Rye Bread
Spanish Pepper Salad
Thousand Island Dressing
Holland Cheese Hearts
Japanese Cherry Tarts
Canadian Whipped Cream
Brazil Nuts Turkish Delight
Mexican Chocolate

This menu, carried out in red and white, may be served on blue china. It may also be appropriately served on Flag Day, June 14, or on Independence Day, July 4, when the Mexican chocolate may be iced or omitted entirely and the cherry tarts topped with ice cream. For a summer luncheon an attractive centerpiece of red, white and blue flowers may be obtained from many gardens. Watermelon may be introduced into the menu—a delicious cocktail being made by scooping small balls of the melon and serving them, combined with white cherries, in blue glassware.

Hawaiian Punch

Mix
1 pint grape juice
1 pint water
1 No. 2 can of pineapple juice and
2 tablespoons sugar mixed with
¼ teaspoon ground cloves

Heat and serve with thin slice of lemon in each glass. If a cold cocktail is preferred, use undiluted pineapple juice colored red or with red ice cubes made by adding fruit coloring to the water in the ice pans. With this course serve crackers spread with caviar which has been mixed with mayonnaise. Dust each with paprika. If the imported caviar seems too expensive, a domestic variety may be bought in small glass jars for nine cents each.

Radishes With Raw Cauliflower

Select small red radishes and prepare them as for radish roses, cutting the skins back in petal form with a sharp knife. Separate the flowerets of a small head of cauliflower, stand radishes and cauliflower in ice water to crisp. Remove from water and place in container with close cover in refrigerator until ready to serve. This takes the place of the usual olives and celery, carries out the color scheme and gives the cauliflower a new place on the menu.

Chinese Hamburger

Melt in skillet
¼ lb. butter and brown
1 large onion which has been chopped. Remove onion and brown
1 lb. round steak which has been ground. Replace onions and add
1 10-cent can of tomato soup (salt and pepper to taste) and same amount water, including the juice from a can of mushrooms, also
1 cup chopped celery. Simmer one hour. One-half hour before serving add
1 can mushrooms. Pour on platter when done and cover with
1 can chow mein noodles which have been heated in the oven.

Southern Rice

Soak
1½ cups rice for an hour or two. Wash and pour slowly into
2 quarts rapidly boiling salted water. Test and when grains are soft put into colander, dash with cold water and return to boiler to steam and keep hot. Add bits of butter to melt through the rice. The grains will stand apart.

Italian Sauce

Heat
¼ cup of oil, preferably olive oil, in saucepan. Add
1 diced onion and brown slightly, then add
¼ teaspoon black pepper
1 green pepper chopped fine
2 cups tomatoes
3 tablespoons tomato paste which has been mixed with
½ cup water and
1 teaspoon flour
1 bay leaf, if liked,
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar. Cook slowly about 45 minutes keeping the mixture the proper consistency to be served as a sauce for the rice, by adding water or stock.

French Quick Rolls

Heat together in large pan
½ cup milk and
1 tablespoon lard. Remove from fire and add
½ cup cold water
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar. When tepid add
1 Fleischman's yeast cake crumbled in pieces.

Knead in enough flour to make a stiff dough. Break off pieces the size of a walnut, dip each piece in melted lard, let rise 1 hour and just before placing in a hot oven insert in the top of each roll a cube of loaf sugar which has previously been dipped in juice of orange or some other fruit. Bake and brush the tops with melted butter. If four-leaved clover rolls are preferred, break off pieces the size of marbles, place four in each hole of muffin tins and bake. Because of the extra amount of yeast these quick rolls do not require much time in preparation. This amount makes two dozen rolls. If a hot bread is not desired, a good Swedish or German rye bread may be bought at any large bakery.

Spanish Pepper Salad

Select large canned pimientos and stand them in muffin tins. Fill with the preferred mixture and put in the refrigerator for several hours.

Filling No. 1
2 cups cottage cheese
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
½ cup chopped celery
1 teaspoon grated onion and salt and pepper to taste.

Filling No. 2
2 packages cream cheese
1 cup of whipped cream
½ cup diced pineapple
¼ cup nut meats
pinch of salt.

Serve on beds of shredded lettuce which have been decorated with thin strips of pimiento. Pass Thousand Island dressing if the first filling has been chosen.

Thousand Island Dressing

Whip in bowl
½ cup olive oil with juice of
½ lemon. Add
½ cup chili sauce
1 cup prepared mayonnaise and beat thoroughly. Add
1 green pepper minced
1 level teaspoon grated onion and
1 hard boiled egg mashed.

Holland Cheese Hearts

Add grated cheese to any good piecrust dough, roll out thin and cut with heart-shaped cutter. Sprinkle with paprika and bake in a quick oven.

Japanese Cherry Tarts

Make piecrust with the following hot-water recipe:
Into a stew pan put
¼ cup water and
½ cup lard measured by filling measuring cup half full of water and putting in lard until water rises to the 1-cup line. Pour off water. Heat and remove from fire. Add
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ (or more if needed) cups flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder.

Roll out dough, cut in rounds about 3½ inches in diameter, fit on the back of muffin tins and bake in a quick oven. This makes a very short dough and care must be used in removing the shells from the tins when ready to fill.

Filling

Put
1 No. 2 can of sour cherries into stew pan with
1 tablespoon butter
Pinch of salt
½ cup water and
1 cup sugar which has been mixed with
2 level tablespoons cornstarch. Boil up the mixture to the proper consistency, cool and fill the shells immediately before serving. Top with sweetened and flavored whipped cream and outline a design in each with red sugar—a maple leaf for Canada, a rose for England or the emblem of whatever country is named on the menu cards.

Turkish Delight

Soak
4 tablespoons gelatine in
1 cup cold water for five minutes. Bring
1½ cups water to boil. Add
4 cups granulated sugar. Add the dissolved gelatine and boil slowly for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and add
½ teaspoon peppermint flavoring. Add red coloring, pour in tins which have been dipped in cold water, let stand over night, cut in cubes and roll in powdered sugar. If preferred the paste may be divided into three parts, flavored and colored differently. If other flavors than peppermint are used one teaspoon of extract will be required.

Mexican Chocolate

To each cup of chocolate allow
2 teaspoons sugar which have been mixed with
1 pinch powdered cinnamon and
1 teaspoon cocoa and
1 teaspoon melted chocolate. For eight cups boil up mixture with
½ cup water. Add
7½ cups scalded milk and pinch of salt. Serve with or without whipped cream.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Courtesy of Burdine's, Miami, to The Christian Science Monitor

Knits for This, and Knits for That. Be Sure to Button Up and Tie On a Scarf.

Take the Ticking Off Your Mattress If It Looks Like This, and Get Ready for the Dance.

Turn On the Imagination

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain little paper published for "rural folks," I find an article called "Aunt Mandy on 'Magination," in which Aunt Mandy makes the following statement: "'Magination is a flutterin' bird nestin' in yuh heart to keep yuh all time singin' and smilin'."

Back of homes is always imagination. There is a new house—a simple little house of brick and wood, at the end of an unfinished, dead-end street. Every day a young couple go to that house, enter by their own front door, walk around the bare rooms, go down to look at the fire in the heater that is drying out the new plaster.

In June there will be a wedding, and the little house will become a home, but at present it is a home in imagination only. It will become a lovelier realization because of the hours of imagination that have sheltered it.

Aunt Mandy makes one more observation: "A speck of 'magination worked into de day's jobs poruses 'em up an' gives intrust. Meks livin' good."

Let's Think What It Means

When we have made beds, dusted, washed dishes and prepared meals day after day, perhaps for months, perhaps for years, the imagination with which we once enhanced those tasks of love has a way of slinking into the background, and they become merely "routine drudgery." Let's turn on the imagination.

What is the motive back of bed making and "tidying up" the sleeping rooms in our homes? Surely we do not perform that task solely for the purpose of having a "well-ordered house—although there is a fine motive back of that objective. We are of course really preparing a place of rest and tranquillity for a loved one.

That thought immediately illumines the task, and we look around a bit. The bed is clean and smooth, it speaks of repose. But imagination says that we might give the daughter a surprise. She is busy in an office all day, and has scant time in which to make for herself the little dainty accessories which every girl loves to have in her room. And so we take, from a box in which it has been kept because it was too nice to use, an exquisite lace cushion and place it lovingly on the counterpane just under the bed lamp.

No Turning It Off

We have turned on the imagination, and there is no turning it off. We see just the place for a vase of flowers. One or two clipped from the plants in the living room make an almost unbelievable difference in the attractiveness of the room.

We give a last happy glance at the room, wishing we might spend more time there, but there are other rooms just waiting for some of our surplus imagination.

We have not simply "made the beds." We have found a secret that "meks livin' good," both for ourselves and for our loved ones.

Did you ever turn the imagination on to dishwashing and meal serving? Soon we shall try it.

"IN MY HOME, MY MOTHER'S, and GRANDMOTHER'S I

Three generations of housewives are represented in this letter from Oakland, Calif.:

"Pequot sheets have always been used in my home. They were also used in my mother's home, and in grandmother's. We never found a sheet or case that could take their place. I also appreciate your advertising in The Christian Science Monitor."

We are proud of the fact that Pequot sheets have kept faith with these women. Sheets seldom get the care in laundering they used to, but Pequots are stronger than ever, and wear just as long.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

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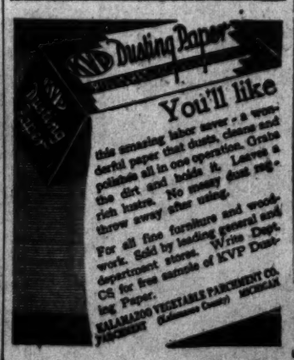
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Here's that modern way to hot starch without mixing, boiling and bother as with lump starch. Makes starching easy. Makes ironing easy. Restores elasticity and that soft charm of newness. No sticking. No scorching. Your iron fairly glides. A wonderful invention. This free test convinces. Send for sample.

TRY THIS FREE

THANK YOU

THE HUBINGER CO., No. 845, Keokuk, Ia.
Your free sample, please, and "That Wonderful Way to Hot Starch."

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THRUMS: 14" to 60" and over in length. Heavy, 3-ply yarn from blended all virgin wool, selected world over for lustre, resiliency, long wear. About 600 yards to lb. Wide choice fast Persian colors. Solid colors. 9c oz., $1.25 lb.
SPECIAL, 10 lbs. and over, solid colors, $1.00 lb.; 10 lbs. and over, mixed colors, 65c lb.

Send 10c, refunded on first order, for sample card of about 70 colors.

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It's amazingly simple with HIP-O-LITE, the same preparation caterers use for cake fillings and frostings and for the delicious Marshmallow Sauce that's served with Sundaes. (Wonderful with gelatine, tapioca, fruits, puddings, etc.) Ready-to-use. No cooking, no chance of failure! At grocers'.

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WHITTEMORE'S Black-Oil SHOE POLISH

A liquid black polish for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

WHITTEMORE BROS.
Cambridge, Mass.

Through the Looking-Glass To Miami Fashions

Cotton for Dances While Jackets Button Behind!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, Fla.

REVERSING established order seems to be one of fashion's whims this season at this smart winter resort where next summer's styles are launched.

Cotton changes place with silk and appears at formal evening functions as frequently as the more elegant material does duty for bathing suits and morning frocks; vivid prints, long a favorite for afternoon wear, now blossom in the evening, while pastel shades vie with plain white for first choice during the day; the cowl neck has moved from the front to the back and jackets are as apt to button up the back as down the front; sleeves, invariably short or entirely missing in the daytime, are often long at night, and feathers are worn around the shoulders instead of on hats.

Altogether, the fashions this winter seem to be brighter and happier looking than ever, if that is possible, since clothes under the tropical sunshine are always more or less bright. But this season there is a lilt and swing to the cuts themselves that seem to sing out, "Who's afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?"

Sunshine Fashion Show

At the annual Sunshine Fashion Show held each year in the gardens of the Roney Plaza Hotel, at which the smart contingent from south Florida resorts gather with stylists and manufacturers from all parts of the United States to see next summer's style forecast, the most striking innovations were in sport and play clothes, with a few surprises such as mattress ticking and seersucker for evening gowns.

A white pique play suit with very full bloomers, trim bodice and short puff sleeves, suggests a day of fun and lounging on the beach for all ages come to Miami to play. Bicyclists, thrilling along the roads everywhere, and hikers are taking kindly to the Tyrolean costume, the lowe shorts with Hitalles over bright gingham shirts, the Alpine hat and bag are enough to intrigue almost anybody to take a chance at a spin among the automobiles.

The new beach ensemble composed of bathing suit, linen shorts, wrap-around skirt, shirtwaist and jacket, has made an important place for itself. Worn in sections, it does for about any part, and in its entirety may appear unblushingly on street or in cabana.

The show exemplified the importance of sudanette among the cottons as being equally good for active sports clothes, dressy spectator outfits or formal evening gowns. Plaid sudanette suits with matching hat, scarf and bag are much liked.

Sundby Outfit

The standby outfit, however, for all daytime occasions in Miami is as usual a one-piece frock with jacket. This season, without doubt the smartest ensemble of this class is fashioned of one of the rather heavy plain white or pastel silk crepes, dress and jacket of the same material and color. The newest jackets are three-quarter length and show a decided tendency to fit in the back. Sleeves are loose, generally very short. A note of contrast is sometimes added by bright star-shaped buttons and belt buckle. White fox fur and fine drawn-work ornament the more dressy costumes of this type.

The shirt maker dress in cotton or silk stripes or gingham is much seen for general wear, and knitted outfits in white or pastel shades are enjoying a great vogue. With a knit lacy blouse they get by for rather dress-up occasions.

Evening clothes, with their trains and molded figures, seem to be copying the streamline craze. Willow ostrich shoulder trim and capes supply the "floating power."

Hats show a tendency to grow large. But at the same time small off-the-face models are holding their own and gaining in popularity.

WANDA MacDOWELL.

There are more large brims than have been seen for many a year. Some of these models are of mushroom form and are set on a bandeau. The contemporary sailor often uses a bandeau at the back and upon it tilts a disk well over the eyes. Some sailors have saucer-rolled brims of considerable width.

Workmanship is a large factor this season. Bodices of shirred crêpe and fine tucking on cord crêpe give distinction to many unassuming silhouettes. Lingerie details, dramatic neckwear, and bright collars on dark dresses produce very definite effects.

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ROOK
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Countless thousands are playing ROOK this evening (and every evening) throughout America.
Exciting Play! Quick Climaxes!
Immensely Popular
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The NEW PARTNERSHIP ROOK is now distinctively The Fashionable Game.
AT DEALERS or by Mail from
PARKER BROTHERS INC. SALEM MASS

New!
4 Envelopes in this improved package

Monitor readers—in many of whose homes Knox Sparkling Gelatine is a regular standby—will welcome this improved package. It contains 4 envelopes of gelatine, each envelope making a salad, dessert or main dish sufficient to serve six people. Each envelope in the *new* package is exactly equivalent in jellying strength to a tablespoonful from the *old* package.

And here is a delightful new recipe to try with your first new envelope of plain gelatine. Notice, please, that it is a dish that "factory-flavored" gelatins cannot make. It is a *plain* gelatine success—Chocolate Bisque. For more recipes, send for the FREE books mentioned in the coupon.

CHOCOLATE BISQUE
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup scalded milk (not boiled)
2 eggs ½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)
⅔ cup macaroon crumbs or chopped nuts
1 teaspoonful vanilla
1 square chocolate

Melt chocolate and mix with part of the sugar and a little milk to make a smooth paste. Add to scalded milk. Beat egg yolks with remaining sugar, add to chocolate mixture and cook in double boiler until mixture coats spoon. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot custard and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Cool, and add whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, vanilla and salt. Fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff, and pour into glasses or mold that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill, and when firm, unmold. Sprinkle tops with dried and rolled macaroons or chopped nuts. Three tablespoonfuls cocoa may be used instead of the chocolate. This may be frozen in tray of mechanical refrigerator.

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PRUDENCE provides a NEW TREAT

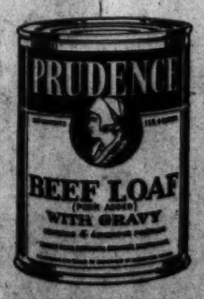
YES, there is at last a real rival to the downright deliciousness of Prudence Corned Beef Hash. It is the new food sensation: Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*.

This triumph of taste is the result of eighteen months experimenting in our New England kitchen. Before it was offered for sale, America's principal food experts gave it their enthusiastic approval.

This old-fashioned family treat provides the main dish for dinner and is all ready to heat and serve. It is equally delicious cold and makes perfect sandwiches and canapes.

Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy* is just exactly as you would like to make it at home if you had the time. But leading food authorities tell us that it would cost about 45 cents for such fine quality ingredients if you bought them yourself, whereas Prudence Beef Loaf is priced at 29 cents for a big 20 ounce tin that provides generous portions for four.

Try this wonderful new treat and tell your friends about it.



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PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF *with gravy*

CORNED BEEF HASH...BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW

The Home Forum

Symphony For One Chimney

I HAVE just spent a week in a seventeenth-century cottage. It stands, or rather it broods like a motherly old hen, in the middle of a flat upland in Essex. That upland is open to the north, south, east and west. It faces the Essex estuaries, the North Sea, the flats of Holland, the plains of Hanover and Brandenburg, the extremely drafty Danzig corridor, the steppes of Russia, the tundras of Siberia, the north Pacific, and its open-air feeling is finally interrupted by the upper ridges of the Rocky Mountains on the west coast of Canada.

And from across that spacious arena this cottage catches the wind.

I arrived there from town. For an hour or two after housing the car in an old thatched stable (the Insurance Company need not know this), I was convinced that I heard buses, and the din of arterial roads, and my own particular nagging telephone. But it was all pure fancy, a kind of inertia of the ear.

Gradually these internal memory-noises died down like sediment, and I began to realize that this cottage was silent. Nothing but an occasional hay or dung cart passed down the lane, which was a blind alley leading to a still older and blinder farm. The clob-clob of mud-felted hooves fell like velvet, and silence closed over the gentle interruption.

The winter evening gathered round. After standing in the porch watching the first star winding its way through the boughs of an old bullace tree, I went in, shut the door, and lit a candle. I could almost hear that flame. It stood, steady and whole as a spear-head, gathering up to the wick at its heart the melting wax beneath. That action surrounded by such absolute serenity, such stillness in the air, became mechanical. My ear detected the capillary noise of it.

With this hissing guide I explored the cottage, admiring the beams, many of them obviously old ships' timbers. I banged my head on one of them and groaned. The concussion, followed by the exclamation, seemed to reverberate round the universe. I blushed and apologized to myself for my own clumsiness. Noise! Why, that minor accident sounded like the disrupting of a planet.

Opening the door by pulling a leather thong which clacked up a wooden latch, I entered a brick-floored living room. It was large, square and heavily beamed. I appeared to come into it by a short passage, but I found this to be caused by the depth of the enormous fireplace, which jutted far out into the room, thus forming the passage on the door side.

Down at the hearth center was a tiny heap of ashes; but, when I approached, it proved to be three feet wide and nearly six inches deep. Above it, for some two feet, the bricks were burnt bare and bone-clean. Above that a black strip of soot stretched up into the darkness. At each side of this were recesses in the mellow bricks, little receptacles where the ancients kept their salt, herbs, and other things needing dryness. On the right-hand wall was the iron door of the bread oven, a cavern which had to be filled with burning sticks and then raked clean before the loaves were pushed in.

I stooped and passed under the great oak beam, almost a complete tree trunk, that spanned the hearth. My candle did its best. After a momentary shudder at the change of quality in the air, it lifted its spear-head of flame again and tried to illuminate the fastness overhead. I craned my neck, peering upward. For two or three yards the yellow candlelight revealed the four wide walls, from which odd pieces of chain, soot-draped hooks, and other shadow-making objects protruded. Beyond lay nothingness, except for a small square of whitish-gray, which I discovered to be a patch of the Milky Way cut out by the chimney opening.

Vast and silent, the whole ancient fabric. How could I realize at that moment of utter stillness that I was exploring a musical instrument whose incredible potentialities have not yet been broadcasted? For such it was, as I learned next night.

* * *

I awoke at daybreak to find that the almost frightening silence had vanished. Tremors of air breathed among the trees, and I opened the door to be met by a warm salute of air that wuffed into the cottage and fluttered the edge of the tablecloth. As the day grew, this movement became a breeze, until by noon the sky was filled with a fleet of clouds that seemed to be increasing their cruising speed toward some objective unknown.

How different was the second nightfall. The sky was now a slaty mass of tumbling clouds that rushed pell-mell before a boisterous wind. For already the wind was too rough to be enjoyable. In the darkness it seemed like some uncouth lout playing practical jokes; plucking my hat off, twitching my spectacles, billowing out my coat. I was tired of it, and shut my door on the fool.

At least, I thought I did. I certainly had put it into a cunning rage. It prowled round the house, battered on the door, and shook the windows. I took no notice. I ate my supper, cleared up, mended the fire, and sat down before it; alone in the world; alone by that hearth, beneath the wide-throated chimney.

The wind had now forgotten its playfulness. I did not at first notice the change. I was intent on my portable radio, listening to a pianist in London playing Chopin's wild Polonaise of Revolution. I was soon aware of a rival musician, of a mightier instrument, and of a composition that made Chopin's revolution sound a very drawing-room affair.

The opposition began with a distant rumble somewhere in the top of the chimney-stack. Then a pause, during which Chopin rang out aggressively. Another louder rumble, followed by a shriek of laughter, and a second withdrawal. The smoke rushed up, and Chopin thundered out his little challenge. It was answered. First, a block of deep, leaden-weighted sound about the room. I gasped, sat up, and listened. Another shriek of laughter, followed by a shrill whistle. This was a signal, instantly obeyed, for the real music now began, exploring the full gamut of the ancient chimney-place.

I wish I could describe it. But I doubt if even Milton could have done so with the full organ that he used for hymning *Paradise Lost*. Wide armies of sheer primitive force settled overhead, and blew their derision down that enormous flute. It responded nobly. Upon a ground-bass of oceanic constancy, there piled up diminishing diapasons that passed through mellow horns, blares of trumpets, flutings and whistlings capped by miniature shrieks. All these wild gradings writhed and turned upon each other like a fugue of snakes, never ceasing, never ebbing. They strove around and within the vortex of the chimney until their very persistence, apart altogether from their violence, became terrifying.

Outside this there arrived another, intermittent music. At first I was so preoccupied with the other that I did not notice it; but as my cranium became accustomed to the steady rage of the main body of sound, I detected gatling accompaniments that leaped out of the bricks, as though the instrument itself were assisting the performer in the mad composition. I tried to make out what this second wave of invasion could be, and I foolishly turned off the radio. As though that made any difference! For by now Chopin was drowned, his martial music a tin-soldier tinkle choked back into its box.

Again those reinforcements sounded: a hard rattling, like machine-gun fire, preluding a contrapuntal welter of explosive noise that made me catch my breath with a sort of aural giddiness. By an effort of will and imagination I tried to keep myself aware of all that was happening, just as one forces one's eyes to see the whole landscape from a mountain top. I was quickly exhausted. Too much, too many, too subtle, too various, that colossal symphony played by the southwest gale upon one old English chimney stack. I sat throughout the evening listening, my reason in abeyance, my senses fused into one. And at the end, worn out by the effort of concentration upon so superb a pattern, and so majestic a development of the unattainable theme, I went to bed, as mortals do, at last indifferent to the music of the spheres.

RICHARD CHURCH.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Winter Night: From a Block Print by William S. Rice

Venetian Pastel

Under the gray façade
Wistaria clings,
Drifts to the water's edge,
And lightly flings
Pale purple plumes
In at high windows.

Poised in the golden air
Crumbling cupolas gleam;
Shadowy palaces
Over still waters dream—
Cold, rose-bloomed marble, drifts
Of frozen apple-blossom.

Slow down the smooth canal
Gondolas pass,
Mirrored as perfectly
As in dark glass—
Listen, and fancy hears,
Softly,
The clear cries
Of the gondoliers.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

WHEN the page containing this block by Mr. William S. Rice is held at arms length, the reason for the print's power becomes evident. Seen at this distance, the eye takes in the whole composition when it rests upon the center of the picture. Many artists consider that a good test—that when the observer's attention is fixed upon the center, or some near-by focal point, all the parts fall into their due relations. Under such conditions the parts do not attract attention to themselves, but serve the whole, compel attention upon the whole. Mr. Rice did not wish the eye to rest upon the foreground, so we have an unbroken irregular area of snow over which attention glides to the center, where there is the greatest variety of shapes and lines.

How he has varied these shapes, and with what resourcefulness he breaks up the white spaces, lest they become monotonous.

Dinah Lou Hangs Curtains

"Ah ain't sot eyes on dat black Mose dis mawnin'," Dinah Lou grumbled. "Hit ain't likely he gwine off widout he bre'kfus."

"He had two eggs, three strips of bacon, and *seven* battercakes," itemized the methodical Lucy. "I saw him when I was out here cutting the stems of Grandmother's yellow roses. "*And*," she added importantly, "I could tell you where he is now!"

"Whar he at?" Dinah Lou queried in a tone that left no room for teasing. Lucy took one look at the usually good-natured face, and answered quickly:

"He's gone to drive Grandfather up to Sucarnoochee—and he won't be back until after four o'clock."

"Foah o'clock!" Dinah Lou's hands flew up before her face. "Foah o'clock!" she repeated. "An' me cl'c'latin' fer him to holp hang dese fresh curtains! Ole Miss gwine have company fer luncheom, an' dem curtains in de dinin'-room am swingin' limp as dishrags. You chillun hustle 'into yo' raincoats, an' run over ter Sis Lucindy's. Tell her Ah say ter sen' Uncl' Jeffahson ovah heah right dis minute. An' ef he ain't dar, tell dem two twins, Asbestos an' Ammonia, ter kum."

Lucy and I did not lose much time on the way. She felt so keenly the importance of our errand that she did not encourage conversation. She picked her way judiciously along the edge of the road, skipping from one patch of grass to the next; while I, emboldened by a pair of new boots, sloshed noisily through the puddles which peppered the little road. "Wish it were summer!" I chanted happily. Lucy raised her brows, which gesture I interpreted to mean "Why?" although she wasted no words in inquiry. "I'd get barefooted and squash this lovely mud between my toes!"

Lucy's glance was one of withering scorn. "If you are not more careful," she admonished, "you'll step in a puddle too deep for your boots."

* * *

Aunt Lucindy had just finished baking a batch of ginger cookies when we reached her cabin; and so engrossed was I with the handful she gave me that we were almost home again before I remembered to ask Lucy the outcome of her conversation. "Don't talk with your mouth full," was all the reply I received. "It isn't etiquette!"

* * *

However, I did not have long to wait. Dinah Lou had evidently been playing Sister Anne in our absence, using the west window of Lucy's room for her watchtower; for, as we came down the walk, I heard her descending the steps at a gait which I surmised called for more speed than grace. A moment later she opened the door for us, and demanded breathlessly: "Who gwine kum?"

"*Nobody!*" Lucy answered gravely. "Uncle Jefferson has gone to take Lorenzo to the blacksmith's, and Asbestos and Ammonia have gone to take one of Aunt Lucindy's washings home. They've been gone an hour already, but Aunt Lucindy said she never could tell when they'd get back."

"Humph!" snorted Dinah Lou. "Ah wouldn't trus' dem two wid nobody's clean clo's. Sis Lucindy mus' disremember 'bout dat time she sont 'em ovah heah wid de wash fer Ole Miss, an' dey don' fall in Sunflower Creek trying' ter tote de basket on dey heads ovah dat log—'stid er crossin' on de bridge like dey had oughter." She gave a reminiscent chuckle. "But who gwine holp me hang dem curtains?"

"We will, Dinah Lou," Lucy volunteered.

"For two pieces of cake," I stipulated, seeing no need of being thus drafted into service without hope of present or future reward.

* * *

The stepladder having been tugged into place, Dinah Lou proceeded to give us our orders. "You chillun grab aholt er dis laddah, one on one side, an' one on t'other—an doan you dar turn hit loose. Hit's bin many er moon sonce Ah clambed uh laddah." She might have left this last to our own surmising, for no stretch of the imagination could have called her performance anything but amateurish. She made several false starts, catching her heel in the hem of her skirt; and finally, gathering these voluminous draperies in one hand, she proceeded with the aid of the other to mount to a position strategically near the top of the ladder. From this vantage point, she pulled down the soiled curtains, dropping them so that Lucy and I were completely enveloped in their folds. In order to divest ourselves of these, we left the post of duty. The ladder teetered slightly. Dinah Lou looked down and, seeing that neither of us was steadying it, let out a shriek which would have done credit to a Comanche. We immediately resumed our positions, and dared not leave until the crisp curtains were all in place and she had again reached *terra firma*.

Dinah Lou stepped back to admire her handiwork. "Dar, chillun, dey looks as nice as if dat Ammonia had hung 'em."

We heard a giggle from the doorway, and turned to see Ammonia herself standing there. "Heah Ah is!" she announced, rather unnecessarily, I thought. "Ah bin standin' heah watchin' y'all fer haf a' houah!"

C. C.

On Center Hill

Summer sun still lingers on the lilacs
Planted by Climena, long ago—

Ancient cellar-hole, a roadside ruin:
Rubble-stone and broken brick, and rotting
Sills. But here and there a fragment tiny,—
Canton china once upon a time such
Rare distinction gave to corner cupboard.

Summer sun still lingers on the lilacs
Planted by Climena, long ago.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

Formoder vi eller ved vi?

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VISSE Fortællinger i det nye Testamente belyser i slaaende Grad de Farer, som ligger i Ordet "formode". Een af dette Ords Betydninger er "at mene eller at indbilde sig som sandt". En, der blev ledet til at grunde over denne Definition, fik hurtigt sin Belønning ved at opdage, at megen Disharmoni i det daglige Livs Oplevelser kunde føres tilbage til den Vane at formode, at andre var i Besiddelse af Kendsgerninger, som ikke var tilstrækkeligt bevist. Man vil hurtigt kunne indse, at i alvorlige Anliggender kan den Vane at indbilde sig, at noget er sandt, naar det muligvis ikke er det, blive i højeste Grad uheldsvanger. Christian Science [Kristen Videnskab] viser, hvorledes den falske Forestilling ønsker at fordreje Tilværelsens Kendsgerninger, samt at den fysiske Trældom paaføres gennem den Formodning, at Mennesket lever i et materielt Legeme i Stedet for i Sindet. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 332, 333) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Man formoder, at Gud og Hans Idé ikke har Almagten, at der er noget foruden Ham; at dette noget er intelligent Materie, at der findes Synd —ja, endog Personlighed—adskilt fra Gud". Og forud for dette findes følgende Spørgsmaal og Svar: "Er Mennesket en, der formoder, en, der forestiller sig noget urigtigt, en, der lider? Nej, ikke Mennesket; men en dødelig —det modsatte af det udødelige Menneske, Formodning, falsk Forestilling, Lidelse er ikke Sindets Evner, men Vildfarelsens Egenskaber".

Den paradoksale Formodning, at "der er noget foruden Ham", en Magt foruden Almagten, er visselig den grundliggende Vildfarelse, der—om muligt—vilde bidrage til at hindre en rigtig Forstaaelse af Guds og Hans Idés, Menneskets, Natur og Karakter. Gennem Christian Science lærer vi om det sande Menneske, skabt i det guddommelige Billede, og i den guddommelige Lignelse, det Menneske, som har sin Væren i Sindets Rige, og som evindeligt genspejler Intelligens og derfor aldrig er underkastet nogen Formodning. Vi lærer ogsaa, at dette sande Menneske er hvert enkelt Individs sande, aandelige Personlighed og, at efterhaanden som hver enkelt gør Krav paa denne sin sande Personlighed, indser han, at han hæver sig over de dødelige Sorger og Begrænsninger.

Fuldstændig modsat Ordet "formode" er det herlige Ord "Videnskab", der delvis defineres som "Kundskab, opnaaet og bevist ved nøjagtig Iagttagelse og korrekt Tænkning". De, der studerer Christian Science, glæder sig over, at det er deres Privilegium at erhverve sig en praktisk, beviselig Forstaaelse af sand Kristendom, ved det Lys, Christian Science kaster over den Hellige Skrift, samt at bevise denne Kundskab "ved nøjagtig Iagttagelse og korrekt Tænkning" i Stedet for blindt at godkende en blot og bar religiøs Teori. De hører op med at "formode", at Overvindelsen af det onde samt metafysisk Helbredelse af de syge kun tilhørte et aandeligt System fra en længst forsvunden Tid. De fastholder den herlige Kendsgerning, at Kristendommen er anvendelig og beviselig lige nu, og at Guds Ord, naar det bliver rigtigt forstaaet og anvendt, har Magt nu og altid. I den Grad de opfatter, at den Fremgangsmaade at leve ret er en mental Proces, begynder de at skelne mellem Virkeligheder og Illusioner samt at forkaste dunkle Formodninger for aandelige Oplysninger, samt for sig selv at hævde det Herredømme, der blev lovet det udødelige aandelige Menneske.

I Markus Evangelium læser vi, at Disciplene, som "havde deres Nød med at ro", saa Jesus komme gaaende hen imod dem paa Vandet, og de skreg af Frygt, fordi de mente, "at det var et Spøgelse". Da de genkendte deres Mester, forsvandt Frygten. Da Maria saa ind i Graven paa Opstandelsens Morgen, fik hun ingen Trøst ved det milde Spørgsmaal fra den opstandne Jesus: "Hvorfor græder du"? men da "hun mente, det var Havemanden", vedblev hun at klage, indtil den falske Formodning var brudt. Da gav hun Udtryk for sin oplyste Glæde. Endvidere, "Disse ere ikke drukne, som I mene", sagde Peter, idet han forsvarede sine Med-Apostle paa Pinsedagen; og det fortælles ogsaa i Apostlenes Gerninger, at da Paulus gik ind i Templet, blev han ved en Lejlighed angrebet af visse Jøder, som ikke alene raabte, at hans Lære var falsk; men ogsaa, at han havde besmittet Templet ved at bringe Grækere ind i det, for "de havde nemlig i Forvejen set Efesieren Trofimus i Staden sammen med ham, og ham mente de, at Paulus havde ført ind i Helligdommen". Var hans Stilling som romersk Borger ikke blevet bekendtgjort, vilde denne falske Formodning maaske have resulteret i, at Paulus var blevet hudstrøget.

Den intelligente Bestræbelse efter at leve i Overensstemmelse med Jesu Lære, gør en uvilkaarligt omhyggelig i at indsamle Fakta, samvittighedsfuld i sine Fornuftslutninger, eksakt i sine Udtalelser, varsom med at fælde Domme, derfor mere og mere vils og barmhjertig i Omgangen med sine Medmennesker. Ved at søge at give Udtryk for det skønne Ideal for kristelig Medfølelse bliver det naturligt at tage Afstand fra falske Formodninger, fra at udlægge uskyldige Handlinger paa forkert Maade. Den hensynsløse Formodning, som saa ofte næres, at Uheld maa være fremkommet paa Grund af Synd fra den lidendes Side, blev irettesat af vor Mester, som, med Hensyn til visse Personer, der var slaaet ihjel paa den romerske Guvernørs Befaling, sagde: "Mene I, at disse Galilæere vare Syndere fremfor alle Galilæere, fordi de have lidt dette? Nej, siger jeg eder". Jesus blev aldrig vildledt af Tilsyneladelser; men dømte altid en "retfærdig Dom". Dette er ogsaa vort Privilegium. "Forstaaelse er en af Guds Egenskaber", skriver Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 506), "en Egenskab, som adskiller Christian Science fra Formodning og gør Sandheden afgørende".

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To Any Rabbit

Rabbit, you dwell in pleasant ways,
The sweet brown earth for roof and floor,
The rain to sweep your turret stair,
A tuft to stand beside your door.

When evening drowses in the lanes
Your hurryings have but begun,
You jump for gladness on a hill
And do not know which way to run.

A slumbering frog at your approach
Slips from a stone upon the grass;
The little insects of the night
Turn stealthily to watch you pass.

The glowworm lends his light to fall
Upon your damp tree-haunted ways,
I watch you sniff the coming wind,
And listen when a shadow plays.

A timid rustling in the hedge
Quickens your ears,—with sudden leap
You scatter up the crinkled leaves
And disappear beneath a heap.

How still the woods can be at night;
That twig you broke was like a shout.
You move among the silver air
Yet know not that the moon is out!

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL.

Do We Suppose, or Know?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAIN narrations in the New Testament strikingly illustrate the dangers lurking in the word "suppose," one meaning of which is "to think or imagine to one's self as true." One who was led to ponder this definition was quickly rewarded by the discovery that many inharmonies of daily experience were traceable to the habit of supposing that others were in full possession of facts inadequately stated. In serious matters it will readily be seen that the habit of imagining to oneself as true something that may be false, can become disastrous. Christian Science shows how false belief would distort the facts of being, and physical bondage be superinduced by the supposition that man lives in a material body instead of in Mind. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 332, 333), "The supposition is, that God and His idea are not all-power; that there is something besides Him; that this something is intelligent matter; that sin—yea, selfhood—is apart from God." And this is preceded by the question and answer: "Is man the supposer, false believer, sufferer? Not man, but a mortal—the antipode of immortal man. Supposing, false believing, suffering are not faculties of Mind, but are qualities of error."

The paradoxical supposition that "there is something besides Him," another power than the All-power, is indeed the basic error which would tend to frustrate a right apprehension of the nature and character of God and His idea, man. Through Christian Science we learn of the real man, made in the divine image and likeness, who has his being in the realm of Mind, who forever reflects intelligence, and who therefore is never at the mercy of supposition. We learn also that this real man is the true spiritual selfhood of each individual, and that as each claims this true selfhood he finds himself emerging from mortal sorrows and limitations.

Diametrically opposite to the word "suppose" is the noble word "science," defined in part as "knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking." Students of Christian Science rejoice that instead of blindly subscribing to mere religious theory, it is their privilege to acquire a practical, demonstrable understanding of true Christianity in the light thrown on the Scriptures by Christian Science, and to verify this knowledge "by exact observation and correct thinking." They cease to "suppose" that the overcoming of evil and the metaphysical healing of the sick belong only to a spiritual régime long past. They lay hold of the glorious fact that Christianity is available and provable in the present, and that when rightly understood and applied the Word of God is with power, now and always. As they perceive that the process of right living is a mental process, they begin to distinguish between actualities and illusions, discard darkling supposition for spiritual illumination, and assert for themselves the dominion promised to immortal spiritual man.

We read in Mark's Gospel of the disciples who, "toiling in rowing," saw Jesus walking toward them on the water and cried out in fear, for they "supposed it had been a spirit." When they recognized their Master, fear vanished. Mary, looking into the sepulcher on the resurrection morning, received no comfort from the gentle query of the risen Jesus, "Why weepest thou?" but, "supposing him to be the gardener," continued to lament until the false supposition was broken. Then she expressed enlightened joy. Again, "These are not drunken, as ye suppose," said Peter, defending his fellow apostles on the day of Pentecost; and it is also related in the book of Acts that when Paul entered the temple on one occasion he was attacked by certain Jews, who cried out not only that his teachings were false but that he had polluted the temple by bringing Greeks into it, "for they had seen before with him in the city Trophimus an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple." Had his status as a Roman citizen not been made known the false supposition might have resulted in scourging for Paul.

The intelligent effort to live in accordance with the teachings of Jesus inevitably makes one careful in garnering facts, conscientious in reasoning, exact in statement, chary of pronouncing judgment, hence increasingly wise and merciful in one's dealings with one's fellows. In seeking to express the beautiful ideal of Christly compassion, it becomes natural to refrain from false supposition, from misconstruing innocent actions. The careless supposition, so frequently entertained, that misfortune must have been superinduced by sin on the part of the sufferer, was rebuked by the Master, who said, with reference to certain persons slain by order of the Roman governor, "Suppose ye that these Galilæans were sinners above all the Galilæans, because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay." Jesus was never misled by appearances, but always judged "righteous judgment." This is also our privilege. "Understanding is a quality of God," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 506), "a quality which separates Christian Science from supposition and makes Truth final."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Sweden Welcomes Hans Andersen

I intended to stay at Motala a couple of days; all the way hereto may rightly be called "The Götha Canal's Garden." There is a beautiful blending of Swedish and Danish nature, rich beech woods bending over the lakes, rocks and roaring streams. A young bachelor offered me, in the inn near the manufactory, his comfortable little room, and moved himself to a friend's. . . .

At my departure from Motala I was staying in the little inn down by the bridge; I was to set out early in the morning and had therefore gone to bed early; I fell asleep immediately, but awoke on hearing beautiful singing from many voices. I got up; it sounded deliciously; I opened the door and asked the girl if there were any high guests here to whom the serenade was given. "Of course it is for you, sir!" she said. "For me!" I exclaimed, and could not understand it. They sang: "There is a Charming Land!" The song was for me; I will not say for the poet Andersen, but for Andersen as a Dane; it was love to the Danes that also here burst out in flower for me. The mechanics at Motala had learned that I had returned here again from Vadstena, and that I was to start again next morning; those good people had come to give me a token of their esteem and sympathy. I now went out with them, and shook hands with the nearest of them; I was deeply affected and thankful; of course I could not sleep all the night after.

At each place I reached, every day was like a festival! Everywhere was shown sympathy for Denmark so affectionately, so faithfully, that the Danish people can hardly form an idea of it. I met friends and hospitality; even the little town of Mariestad would not let me go without it. Everywhere I was invited to move into the houses of families and to be their guest; they offered me carriage and horses, in short they showed me all attention possible. I spent several days at Kinnekulle, in the society of the senior Count Hamilton; and also at Blomberg, where one of the sons is married to the daughter of Geijer, who resembles very much Jenny Lind even in the sound of her voice; she sung beautifully all her father's songs. Little Anna, the only child of the house, usually bashful toward all strangers, came immediately to me; we seemed to know each other at once. Wenersborg also offered me a circle of friends, who took me to the beautiful environs, and at Trolhätta the stay was prolonged for several days; here in the wood near the sluices I found a blessed home with Lieutenant-colonel Warberg and his wife; they cared comfortably and kindly for me.—From "The Story of My Life," by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. (New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1871.)

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Cochran Holds Second Place In World Race

Bozeman, Leading, Wins From Denton, 50 to 34, in Three-Cushion Play

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player, City	W	L	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr., Vallejo	6	0	8	34
Welker Cochran, San Fran.	5	1	13	39
W. F. Hoppe, New York	4	1	8	44
J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo.	4	1	7	43
Allen Hall, Chicago	5	2	7	48
A. J. Thurnblad, Chicago	5	3	6	39
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	4	3	8	30
Alfredo de Oro, New York	2	5	6	51
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	2	6	9	53
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago	2	6	10	45
Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia	3	5	8	49
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	0	8	9	

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Welker Cochran, defending champion, just managed to hold his second-place position in the world three-cushion billiards championship yesterday at the Capitol Academy, when he came from behind to defeat Kinrey Matsuyama, 50 to 47 in the final game of the day. The little Japanese stayed right in the game to the finish, but Cochran rallied to his finest form and won.

The longest game so far, 81 innings, brought victory to Arthur J. Thurnblad over the veteran Alfredo de Oro, in the first evening game. Both were steady and played cautious billiards, but though de Oro led until close to the finish, the Chicagoan patiently kept on with his careful play to win.

William F. Hoppe and John M. Layton will both launch their final drives for the honor today, with Layton encountering August G. Kieckhefer late in the afternoon, and Hoppe meeting de Oro in the final evening game.

Both Thurnblad and de Oro started well, but soon the games of both slowed up, and points came few and far between. Neither had much lead at any stage, Thurnblad getting his best run of 4 early while the veteran went on to the lead with his in the seventieth inning. A pair of caroms by Thurnblad at the start of the eighty-first inning settled the game. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—2 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 (—1) 1 3 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 1 2—80. Innings—81. High run—4.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 s 2 0 0 0 2 s 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 (1s) 1 0 1 0 0 s 3 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—47. Innings—80. High run—4. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Cochran was not in his best form for most of the play, and the little Japanese had little difficulty in keeping up with him. In the middle stages it looked as though the champion was beaten, but he steadied after the Japanese was leading at 30 to 27 and made a run of 4 to recover the lead, but Matsuyama gained once more and a foul to Cochran driving the ball off the table put the Japanese ahead once more and he led to 47 to 41. Then Cochran staged his most brilliant play and ran out the game three innings later. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—5 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 1 0 1 s 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 s 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 2 s 0 1 1 0 2 0 (— 1s) 1 1 2 4 0 2—50. Innings—58. High run—5.

Kinrey Matsuyama—3 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 1 1s 3 2 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 0 s 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 3 0 2 3 0 0 0—47. Innings—58. High run—4. Referee—James Ferguson.

Jay N. Bozeman Jr. kept his unbeaten lead in the afternoon game, when he defeated Denton, 50 to 34 in 57 innings. Previously, Reiselt climbed into eighth place by nosing out a victory over Kieckhefer, 50 to 49, in a seesaw game that found Kieckhefer within a point of victory for three innings, only to have it snatched away at the finish.

The Reiselt-Kieckhefer battle was a dingdong affair from start to finish. Neither was in his best form, and caroms came slowly. Kieckhefer made a run of 7, his best of the game, in the thirteenth inning, but the Philadelphian climbed up to even terms at 21-all in the twenty-eighth. Kieckhefer went ahead again, and held it to the end of his half of the fifty-eighth, but Reiselt then made his best run, 6, and though Kieckhefer started well in reply, a foul, in which he drove his ball off the table, halted it. He worked up to 49, but missed on the next try, and a final 2 by Reiselt, two innings later, settled the game. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 3 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 4 0 0 2 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 6 s 0 1 s 0 2—50. Innings—64. High run—6.

A. G. Kieckhefer—2 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 1s 1 0 2 0 0—49. Innings—64. High run—7. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Bozeman started off at top speed against Denton, to lead at 30 to 7 at the end of the twenty-fourth inning. He had failed to count in only seven innings up to that period. But he eased off at that point, and Denton gradually gained. But the Vallejo player always had a big lead, and finally ended the battle with a 2 in the 57th. He made no long runs, his best being a 5, while Denton scored six as his best. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—1 0 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 2 5 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 3 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 s 1 0 0 2 0 s 4 1 2 1 0 0 1s 0 0 2—36. Innings—57. High run—5.

T. S. Denton—0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 s 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 s 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 3 0 0—34. Innings—57. High run—6. Referee—Charles McElligott.

New York Team Victor Over English Tourists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The British squash racquets team, from the Jesters Club of London, which has been touring North America for the past month, brought its visit to a close yesterday, when it encountered a picked team selected from the metropolitan district in a match at the Harvard Club.

A feature of the match was the first broadcast of a squash racquets contest, made during the play between Beekman Pool, former national champion, and Edward Snell, captain of the British team.

The New York team won, 5 to 1, Pool being the only loser. The summary:

Edward Snell, Jesters Club, defeated Beekman Pool, New York, 15—10, 10—15, 15—8, 15—8.

William H. Coyle Jr., New York, defeated J. A. Gillies, Jesters Club, 9—15, 15—13, 18—10, 17—15.

Ralph A. Powers, New York, defeated Lieut. Guy O. M. Jameson, Jesters Club, 15—11, 11—15, 18—16, 15—9.

R. A. Goodwin, New York, defeated G. d'O. Sheppard, Jesters Club, 15—16, 15—11, 6—15, 14—18, 15—12.

Perry R. Pease, New York, defeated Theodore H. Drysdale, Jesters Club, 15—7, 3—15, 11—15 15—11 15—6.

Howell Van Gerbig, New York, defeated Lieut. Harry M. Mellor, Jesters Club, 15—7, 15—5, 15—12.

Fencing Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE annual interhospitals fencing championship has been won by Guy's with a total of 54 points against University College's 45 and St. Thomas's 34. Students at the hospitals play a prominent part in London's sport. The occasion when they come most into the public eye is when the final for the Rugby Cup takes place at Richmond to the accompaniment of much "ragging."

C. A. Whitney Smith, who went up to Christ Church from Westminster School, has been elected to the captaincy of the Oxford University Fencing Club. He is an accomplished foilist, as was seen at Birmingham recently when the Birmingham Fencing Club defeated the Dark Blues, in a tree-weapon match, by 13 to 14. Whitney Smith won all his three bouts with the foil. In both the épée and saber events the home fencers were victorious by 4 events to 3, the foils going to Oxford at a similar score.

A Versatile Sportsman

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The recent passing of Spencer H. Gollan removes one of the most versatile athletes in the history of British sport. He was born in New Zealand 74 years ago and was educated in Switzerland and at Cambridge University. He won distinction as a golf player—twice amateur champion of New Zealand—as a sculler—he once helped to take a triple-scull shell from Oxford to Putney in 13h. 56m.—and as a runner, swimmer, billiards player, fives player, and marksman with any sort of firearm.

Silver Foils Foursome

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 16 (AP)—The foursome composed of Elva Statler of New York, Mrs. James B. Given Jr. and Mrs. B. L. Tyrrel of Brooklyn and Mrs. Emmet French of Southern Pines carded a best-ball score of 34-35—69 to win the Silver Foils Society's golf event yesterday.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Harvard's All-America Coaching Staff

CHANGES in college football coaching staffs are always received with much interest and sometimes with considerable surprise, and it is safe to say that no announcement has been made this winter that has caused quite as much surprise as that given out by Harvard last night. Many guesses as to who would assist Eddie Casey in turning out next year's Crimson eleven were made, but none of them hit the mark. Dartmouth may have sprung a surprise when it named the men who are to handle the Green eleven, but it was nothing as compared with Harvard's selection.

Never before has a Harvard football head coach worked entirely with graduates of other colleges. It is also, so far as we can recall, the only case where a former Yale football coach has joined the Harvard staff. It is also probably the first time in football history that a college staff has been composed entirely of former all-America players. Another interesting angle is to be found in the fact that Coach Lane will have as the leading candidate for his backfield his own brother, Francis J. Lane '36.

It may be too early to try to predict just what kind of a team the four coaches will turn out at Cambridge next fall; but every one of them knows the game and has had quite a bit of experience at coaching. It will be largely a case of combining their various ideas into one successful system, which seems to be just about the same situation as will confront Yale next fall.

Better Luck Next Time

The team of United States women squash racquets players has failed in its first invasion of Great Britain in quest of the Wolfe-Noel Trophy. This is not at all surprising as the game has been played longer in Great Britain than in the United States. Then, too, conditions of play in England are different from those in the United States. The Americans failed to win a single match in the cup competition and only one of the Americans was able to win a game—Marguerite Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., winning two in the final match. The visitors appear, however, to have been given a fine welcome and to have enjoyed themselves immensely. Some day they will also be able to give their British opponents a real battle at the game.

Larigan Wins National Veterans' Squash Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club of Brooklyn added another championship to his list yesterday, when he captured the national veterans' squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club. He had won the Class B title in 1926, and the New Jersey title in 1928, but this was his first essay among the elders of the sport, and he showed all his old-time skill and court craft in the tourney to come through with ease.

In the final yesterday he had another newcomer in the class, R. Mason Kirkland, of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, for his opponent, and won in straight games, after a well-fought battle, 15—11, 15—12. Kirkland is one of the hardest hitters in the game, but the court covering and ability to take shots from unusual positions, for which Larigan is especially noted, settled the issue speedily. The summary:

United States Veterans' Squash Tennis Championship—Final Round

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—11, 15—12.

Over the Net

HENRI COCHET and Martin Plaa of France, who are scheduled to meet Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines in the Madison Square Garden, New York, Monday and Wednesday nights, in the first of a series of professional tennis matches, were the guests of honor at a dinner at the Park Avenue Club Thursday night. Bill O'Brien, the promoter of the tennis tour, announced that the advance sale at the Madison Square Garden has passed the $22,000 mark.

Radio listeners will get a chance to hear Cochet, Plaa and Vines in a radiocast from Station WOR from 3 to 3:30 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. Cochet said he believed the radio talk would be tougher even than facing Tilden and Vines!

O'Brien, in announcing that Frederick J Perry of England is expected to turn pro if Great Britain loses the Davis Cup this year, also added that Henry W. (Bunny) Austin may consider the same steps. Perry was placed at the top of English Lawn Tennis Association's ranking list for 1933, and Austin was ranked No. 2.

C. W. (Pop) Fuller, veteran tennis enthusiast and first coach of Mrs. Frederick J. Moody Jr., who was then Helen N. Wills, expressed the opinion yesterday to an Associated Press sports writer that Mrs. Moody would be able to resume practice by May 1. Mrs. Moody herself said: "I only wish I could set a date on which to resume practice and have it turn out that way. I'm feeling much better, but I certainly have no idea as to when I can return to the courts."

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	11	74	71	40
Syracuse	16	3	16	89	84	35
Buffalo	13	10	12	81	86	34
Windsor	15	2	17	83	74	32
London	13	6	12	65	58	32
Cleveland	12	3	17	74	83	27

Result Feb. 15

Detroit 5, Syracuse 1.

Olympics Strengthen Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 16—Detroit Olympics firmly established their right to first place in the International Hockey League here last night by crushing the Syracuse Stars, 5 to 1. It was the first victory for Olympics over Syracuse here in three meetings this winter. Olympics scored once in the first period, once in the second and three times in the third to dispose of the challenge of the Stars, who hold second place in the league standing. Gene Carrigan led the Detroit attack with two goals. Moffatt, Marker and Foster got the other goals for Detroit. Bellemer scored the only Syracuse goal.

College Basketball Results

Allegheny 30, Oberlin 21.
Baylor 39, Texas 31.
Berea 42, Georgetown College 32.
Dartmouth 30, Colgate 22.
De Kalb 37, St. Viator 24.
De Paul 47, St. Joseph 22.
Duquesne 51, West Virginia 30.
Geneva 48, Bethany 25.
Hamline 40, St. Thomas 19.
Indiana S. T. 36, Oakland City 32.
Kentucky 60, Sewanee 15.
Macomb Teachers 38; McKendree 25.
Missouri Mines 30, William Jewell 24.
New York 21, Temple 19.
North Central 37, Elmhurst 23.
Randolph Macon 40, American 18.
S. D. Wesleyan 36, Kansas State 35.
St. Ambrose 40, Iowa Wesleyan 26.
Texas Tech. 39, Simmons 32.

Governor Gives Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York has given a trophy for the team winner of the eastern interscholatsic indoor track and field championship games which are to be held at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 24. This is the first time these games have been held under the auspices of the A. A. U. The trophy will become the permanent property of the school first winning it three times.

Slow Start in Bermuda Tennis

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 16 (AP)—The annual Princess Hotel tennis tournament, held up by inclement weather Wednesday, got away to a slow start yesterday. Early round competition was uninteresting except for the victory which Commander R. R. Mainguay of Ottawa scored over C. Ward, promising young Bermudian, 6—4, 6—3. A. Bassford of New York defeated his fellow townsman, F. W. Ward, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. C. F. Rand of Buffalo, N. Y., drew a bye yesterday in the women's division.

Siebert Sold by Dodgers

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the outright sale of Dick Siebert, recruit first baseman, to Dayton, Ohio, of the Middle Atlantic League, for cash. Siebert was purchased from Dayton in 1932, but spent last year out on option with York of the New York-Penn circuit and Dayton.

Detroit Leading American Group Hockey Standing

Red Wings Tie With Americans as Rangers Lose to Canadien Sextet

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	10	10	83	78	44
Rangers	18	7	12	94	75	43
Chicago	16	10	10	69	53	42
Boston	12	5	20	73	93	29
Canadian Division						
Toronto	20	9	8	133	82	49
Montreal	14	9	15	84	100	37
Canadiens	14	6	17	75	82	34
Americans	11	9	17	77	100	31
Ottawa	9	5	23	84	109	23

Results Feb. 15

Boston 4, Montreal 4, overtime.
Canadiens 5, Rangers 2.
Chicago 5, Ottawa 2.
Detroit 1, Americans 1, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—New York Americans tied with Detroit in their game at Madison Square Garden, yesterday. The score was 1 to 1, and both goals were made in the first period. The umpires were lenient with penalties, and none came until the final period, but failed to bring scores. The tie gave Detroit undisputed lead.

Halfway through the first period, the third forward line of Detroit scored, Sorrell making the shot on passes from Pettinger and Wiseman. But when the first American line came back, McVeigh tied the score, assisted by Himes and Dutton. There were no penalties and play was clean. The second session went scoreless and still no penalties came.

Americans had a chance halfway through the third period on a front faceoff, but failed to score. Detroit continued hammering, especially when Brydge got the first penalty of the game, but failed. Young went out just before overtime, but Americans failed to utilize the advantage, and the game was even to the finish. The summary:

Americans		Detroit
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie	lw	rw, Lewis, Carson, Sorrell
Himes, Conn, Chapman, Jackson	c	c, Wieland, Starr, Pettinger
Martin, Burke, Pickette, Himes	rw	lw, Aurie, Gross, Wiseman
Brydge, Murray, Id. rd, Goodfellow, Graham		
Dutton, Doran, rd	ld, Young, Buswell	
Worters, g		g, Cude

Score—Americans 1, Detroit 1. Goals—McVeigh for Americans; Sorrell for Detroit. Assist—Himes, Dutton for Americans; Pettinger, Wiseman for Detroit. Referees—C. J. Mallinson and C. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 16—Led by Howie Morenz, veteran center, who turned in his best game of the season and was rewarded by two goals and an assist, the Canadiens defeated the New York Rangers here last night, 5 to 2. The victory enabled the locals to gain a point on their rivals, the Maroons, in the struggle for second place in the Canadian section of the N. H. L. and also a point on the fourth-place Americans, both of whom were held to ties, and the defeat forced the Rangers out of first place in the United States group.

Canadiens scored two goals in the first period, but in the second, after they had added a third goal, the Rangers scored twice. There was no more scoring until late in the third period, when two goals were added in the closing minutes, Morenz getting the last, one second before the end of the game. The summary:

Canadiens		Rangers
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	lw	rw, W. Cook, Ripley, Osmundson
Morenz, Lepine	Riley	c
	c, Boucher, Dillon, Ripley, Cox	
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond	rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Carson, Bourgault, Id	rd	Seibert, Heller
S. Mantha, Portland, Burke	rd	ld, Johnson, Dutkowski
Chabot, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Canadiens 5, Rangers 2. Goals—Morenz 2, Lepine, Raymond and Joliat for Canadians; Ripley and Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Larochelle, Riley, Morenz and Mondou for Canadiens; Seibert for Rangers. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Bruins figured in another high-scoring game last night at the Boston Garden, this time tying with Montreal Maroons, 4 to 4, in overtime. The Bruins led in the first period, 2 to 0; Montreal was out front, 4 to 3, at the end of the second and Bruins scored the only goal of the third. The Barry-Clapper-Siebert line scored all four goals, Barry picking up four points, Clapper three and Siebert two.

Aside from being too rugged in spots the play was high grade, fast and exciting, with both teams concentrating more on the attack than the defense. The goaltenders, Dave Kerr for Maroons and Tiny Thompson for Boston, played spectacular hockey. The Maroon lead over Canadiens in the Canadian group standing was cut to three points. The summary:

Boston		Montreal
Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith, Harnott	lw	rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Barry, Stewart, O'Neil	c	c, Haynes, Blinco, Kilrea
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Smith, Lane, Galbraith	ld	rd, Wentworth, Evans
Shore, Lane, rd	ld, Mackenzie, Frew	
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Score—Boston 4, Montreal 4. Goals—Barry 2, Clapper 2 for Boston; Northcott, Ward, Blinco, Trottier for Montreal. Assists—Barry 2, Seibert 2, Clapper for Boston; Mackenzie, Haynes, Robinson, Trottier, Blinco for Montreal. Officials—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—In a high-scoring mood, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Ottawa Senators, 5 to 2, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Romnes set the offensive pace for the Hawks, scoring the first goal and leading a fast passing combination that resulted in others. Desse Roche made both of the visitors' tallies. The summary:

Chicago		Ottawa
Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard	lw	rw, Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche
Romnes, Cook, McFayden, Trudel	c	c, Kaminski, Voss, Howe
Marsh, Couture, Goldsworthy	rw	lw, Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche
Jenkins, Coulter, Id.	rd, Shields, Kalbfleisch	
Conacher, Abel, rd	ld, Bowman, Hollett	
Gardiner, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 5, Ottawa Senators 2. Goals—Romnes, Coulter, Goldsworthy, Conacher and Thompson for Chicago; D. Roche 2 for Ottawa. Assists—Thompson 3, March 2, Romnes 2, Cook, Trudel for Chicago; Howe for Ottawa. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Hockey Result

Brown 3, Middlebury 4.

Walsh, Lane, Fesler To Help Casey In Harvard Football

Announcement by the Harvard Athletic Association last night that the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports had approved Head Coach E. L. Casey's recommendation of Adam J. Walsh as line coach; Wesley E. Fesler, as end coach, and Myles J. Lane as backfield coach, completes the Crimson's varsity coaching staff for next fall. It is the first time in Crimson football history that none of the assistant coaches is a Harvard graduate and it is also one of the smallest coaching staffs ever to handle a Harvard varsity eleven in recent years.

Of the three men signed, Fesler is the only one who was on last fall's staff. He had charge of the kicking and assisted in other departments of the coaching. It was generally expected that he would be the backfield coach next fall; but the signing of Lane has resulted in his being shifted to the ends, a position at which he is entirely at home. He was a backfield and end star at Ohio State University during his undergraduate days and was picked as an all-America player. He is coach of the Harvard varsity basketball team this winter. Lane is a graduate of Dartmouth where he was a star football back, hockey and baseball player. He also was an all-America player during his undergraduate days. He was head Coach at Boston University for a year. Walsh is a Notre Dame graduate, having captained the team which had the famous "Four Horsemen." He was also rated as an all-America center. For five years he has been line coach at Yale and during that time turned out some strong lines. He was released by Yale this winter. It is announced that Walsh will be a year-round coach, while Lane will just coach football.

Glamorganshire Has Cricket Profit to Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF—The sunny summer of 1933 has left agreeable legacies to many of the first-class county cricket clubs. Yorkshire, for example, made a profit of over £1000 last season, and now it is learned that little Glamorganshire, the "youngest" competitor in the county championship, shows a surplus of £622. This figure contrasts very favorably with Glamorganshire's loss of £1530 the previous summer. A great increase in local enthusiasm for cricket finds reflection in the bigger receipts at the turnstiles and for club subscriptions.

Glamorganshire, up to the present has never been a prominent contender for the county championship. Since the county was recognized as "first-class" in 1921, it has spent most of its time trailing along at or near the unsuccessful end of the standing.

Tennis Has New Slogan

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The new slogan in tennis seems to be: "Lose the Davis Cup and turn professional." Big Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines and Henri Cochet all forsook amateur ranks after setbacks in the blue ribbon event of international tennis and their business manager, Bill O'Brien, went on record today with the statement that Frederick J. Perry, British ace, will turn professional this year, if England loses the Davis Cup. No offer has yet been made to Perry, according to O'Brien, but it is known that the British star, who holds the United States amateur singles title, has already given some consideration to professionalism, pending developments in his amateur career. If and when he should decide to forsake the Simon-pures, he will be welcomed with open arms by the current professional clan.

Voss Breaks 395 Targets

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—O. C. Voss of Columbus, Ohio, all but assured himself of high gun honors in the sixth annual registered trapshoot of the Jungle Gun Club here yesterday by breaking 149 of a possible 150 targets in the singles. In three days of shooting, Voss has broken 395 out of a possible 400 targets. He holds a substantial lead over his nearest rival and only the handicap events remain to be shot off today when the shoot closes. Voss led in the class A group yesterday, followed by R. C. Coffey of Prairie City, Iowa, who broke 147 targets. O. E. Powell of Washington Courthouse, Ohio, broke 144 to lead in class B. G. W. Kerr of Springfield, Mass., led in class C with 143 out of 150 and Mrs. C. J. Jackson of Stormville, N. Y., broke 122 out of 150 to lead class D.

Neale and Myers Reach Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Earle (Greasy) Neale and Denny Myers arrived by automobile from Morgantown, W. V., yesterday to take over their new duties as assistant football coaches at Yale. Tired after their long drive, they went directly to the home of William H. (Widdy) Neale, where they will stay for the present. Widdy, a brother of Greasy, is director of Yale intramural athletics. Ivan Williamson of Michigan, end coach of the new staff under Raymond (Ducky) Pond, will arrive next week for spring practice, which starts Feb. 26.

Mrs. Hurd in Semifinals

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, of Philadelphia, former United States champion, reached the semifinal round of the Riddells Bay golf tournament yesterday, defeating Mrs. C. F. Sprague, of Winchester, Mass., 7 and 6. Mrs. E. Trimingham, of Bermuda, eliminated Mary G. Thompson, of Hamilton, Ont., 5 and 3. The other semifinalists will be Miss D. L. Greene, of Kent, England, and Nancy Pearman, of Bermuda. Miss Greene defeated Mrs. W. S. Purvis, of Bermuda, 9 and 8, while Miss Pearman eliminated Mrs. S. Roper, of New York, 7 and 6.

Ruth Ties for First

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Babe Ruth, king of the big league sluggers, golfing here, tied for first place in the pro-amateur tournament yesterday. He teamed with Billy Burke, former American open champion, to put together a best-ball card of 35-31—66. Clayton Attridge, professional at Rocky Point, and Burl Bolesta, 16-year-old amateur, both of Tampa, posted 32-34—66 and the two teams split first and second prizes.

Browns Purchase McAfee

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16 (AP)—Bill McAfee, a right-handed pitcher, who had a brief tryout with the Washington club last season, has been purchased by the St. Louis Browns from Columbus of the American Association, local officials announced yesterday.

College Gymnastic Result

Annapolis 27, South Carolina 7.

Sporting Around the Hub

AS THE starting time of the Dartmouth-Harvard hockey game draws nearer, it is more apparent that although the Green will be favored when the teams skate out on Boston Garden ice tonight, the Crimson sextet may upset their rivals and even the series. The locals were outplayed at Hanover in the first game of the series, but since that time have been strengthened by the addition of Mike Hovenanian, star forward on last year's freshmen. Also, Fred Moseley and Frank Lane, both of whom were handicapped by football injuries, have completely recovered. The entire left or east side of the Garden has been reserved for Dartmouth, while the Crimson followers will occupy the other side.

No use denying, Harvard is trying to build a football team. The appointment yesterday of Myles Lane, Adam Walsh and Wesley Fesler as assistants to Head Coach Eddie Casey is an interesting one and this staff should be given every opportunity to prove itself. Undoubtedly, Walsh, who was line coach at Yale for five years before being released at the end of last season, will work hard to have his Crimson line show well against the Eli.

The Crimson varsity basketball team meets another strong New England college quintet tonight at the Indoor Athletic Building in the Providence College team. The Providence boys scored a 35-to-32 victory over Yale in December. Incidentally, Wesley Fesler plans to hold about four weeks of spring practice for the Crimson basketball squad, starting on April 20, immediately after the spring football session.

For the first time in 20 years the Interscholastic Hockey League, which has been recognized as one of the leading, if not the leading, school circuit in the country, is seriously threatened by a Bay State League team of all-stars. The game between the two all-star aggregations will be played at the Garden Saturday afternoon. The Interscholastic League all-stars and also individual championship teams from its league have never lost a game to an outside team. The Bay State League has been operating only two years, while the Interscholastic circuit has sent out such stars as George Owen, Hago Harrington, Frankie Spain, Ed Jeremiah and Myles Lane over a period of 20 years.

It isn't very often that one college coach is caught singing the praises of a rival tutor's protégé. But you don't have to do much coaxing to start Oscar Hedlund, the M. I. T. track mentor, saying great things about young Waldo Sweet of Amherst, who will be one of the starters in the class "B" college mile in the big meet of the University Club in the Garden next Wednesday evening. "I saw Sweet race up through a pack of the classiest middle-distancers in the East at the Millrose meet in New York," says Hedlund, "and finish right in back of Chuck Hornbostel, the national collegiate 600-yard champion, in the 1000-yard event. Hornbostel ran the fastest 1000 in several years that night and Sweet outraced some of the best middle-distancers in the land." It looks as if the Amherst boy is "all wool and a yard wide," as a coming track prospect.

Thirty-three battery candidates reported for the first baseball practice session in Loyola cage at Holy Cross yesterday afternoon, the largest first-day turnout in the history of the college according to Coach Jack Barry.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Washington Senators said recently that he expected a six-club battle for the American League pennant in 1934, including his own club, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Cleveland. He claims that Cochrane and Goslin will provide the Tigers with a pennant spark. The rebuilt Red Sox have great possibilities and the Indians should profit by their return to the old Cleveland park. If a couple of youngsters can break into the Yankee infield, that club's problems will be mostly solved. Connie Mack's Athletics, even minus Grove and Cochrane, are young and full of fight.

The strong Weston team scored another victory in the Women's Interclub Badminton League yesterday, defeating Westwood by 3 to 1. It was only the second time this season that the Weston aggregation has been scored upon. In other matches in the Class "A" division, Brookline shut out Old Orchard by 4 to 0 and Bird and Bat defeated the University Club, 3 to 1.

Bowdoin's varsity hockey invades the Boston Arena tonight, opposing Northeastern. Walter Billings of Newton and Russ Dakin of Jamaica are two local boys who are starring on the Bowdoin six.

English Amateur Team Defeats Welsh at Soccer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Wales—Superior teamwork is the chief reason why England beat Wales by 5 goals to 3 in an amateur international association football match here recently. At one period in the first half, the visitors led 4 goals to 0; but the Welshmen rallied gallantly after the change of ends and took full advantage of their opponents' tendency to slacken up.

With the score at 4 to 3, England got busy again, and sustained pressure on the Welsh defense culminated in a goal by A. H. Fabian. This member of the famous Corinthians team was also responsible for the third point. The other goals were scored by F. J. Lewis, J. C. Burns and F. P. Evans, for England, and by R. Vale, S. Jones and H. S. Robbins for Wales. It should be explained that Robbins was England's left back and he had the misfortune to score for Wales by putting the ball into his own goal.

Horton Smith and Dawson Win

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP)—J. Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., professional, and Johnny Dawson, Chicago amateur ace, won the amateur-pro event yesterday in the preliminary round of the $2000 Galveston open with 33-32—65, seven under par. Competition in the 72 holes of championship medal play starts today and extends through Sunday Smith, who has returned to the shot-making that several years ago established him the largest money winner among professionals, toured the municipal course in 68. Dawson carded a sub-par 71.

Whittemore Meets Ransom

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 16 (AP)—Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline, Mass., and C. S. Ransom of Albany, N. Y., 61 and 62 years old, respectively, reached the final round of the Pinehurst seniors' golf tournament yesterday. Ransom defeated C. P. Williamson of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., 4 and 3, to enter the last round for the second year in succession, shooting a 38 on the incoming nine to win the match after being 1 down at the turn. Whittemore advanced by default when W. H. B. Ward of Cleveland was unable to play.

Wood Defeats Plaa

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, the two French professional lawn tennis players who are to meet W. T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in a series of indoor matches, took part in a couple of practice matches at the Madison Square Garden last night. Plaa lost to Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, while Cochet defeated Manuel Alonso, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Bell Appointment Approved

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP)—The executive committee of Southern Methodist University yesterday approved the appointment of Madison Bell, former head coach at Texas A. and M. College, as line coach of the S. M. U. football team.

Leading Seeded Players Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Form finally came through in the United States squash tennis Class C individual championship, yesterday at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, when the leading seeded players emerged victorious without exception, into the semifinal round. Joseph J. Lordi, G. T. Baxter, seeded first and second, each won by wide margins, while Vincent deC. Lynn and Joseph H. Larocque, fifth and fourth on the list, had somewhat more trouble.

Lordi, the hope of the New York Athletic Club, defeated J. N. Hynson, younger brother of the Class A player, of the Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—1; while Baxter, leader of the home club, eliminated young R. V. Reeve of Bayside, 15—4, 15—2.

Larocque, Harvard Club, encountering J. T. P. Sullivan, No. 2 of the Yale Club team, had a fair battle on his hands, but won in straight games, 15—7, 15—7.

Lynn, Columbia University Club, was opposed by D. J. Tobin, No. 2 of the home club, who caused a sensation by eliminating D. H. Finck, leader of the champion team of City Athletic Club, on Tuesday. But the Columbia player, returning to the game after a two-year absence, proved better, emerging victor by a score of 18—16, 4—15, 15—12. The summary:

United States Class C Squash Tennis—Quarterfinal Round

J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—7.

J. J. Lordi, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—1.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated R. V. Reeve, Bayside T. C., 15—4, 15—2.

V. deC. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated D. H. Finck, City A. C., 18—16, 4—15, 15—12.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 1.

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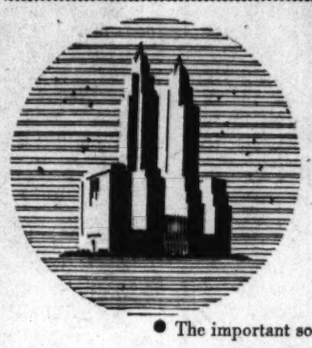

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Boston Art Notes

Boston Independents

When an exhibiting group has passed its seventh year, some reckoning is due. Has it served its purpose? What changes have occurred? Should it continue? The Boston Society of Independent Artists undertook valiantly to exhibit this season in the face of discouragement. The society never worked under smooth circumstances at best, for it had persistently to pierce a sturdy wall of tradition. The wall has been straddled, and with the turn of the seventh season, the society is found to hold an important place in Boston art life.

At the beginning, the Independents provided a refuge for those painters who had no market. It was deluged with work by incompetents. There was no process of selection, and consequently the amateurish prevailed.

The viewpoint has changed. We cannot help finding the economic situation responsible somewhat for the new trend. At the Independent show we find the successful artists of yore side by side with the unknown and unheralded. Snobbishness has vanished to be replaced by a genuinely democratic attitude.

We observe the subject matter is more local—familiar by-ways and park scenes, the Atlantic seaboard, the mountains of New Hampshire. Even Charlestown, the historic stronghold, has come into its own as painting material. Who would have thought 10 years ago of finding pictorial material in that section of Boston?

The younger painters have grown up to be at home with the modern idiom. Some have profited by its freshness; others would have benefited by a rigorous academic training before launching upon current extravagances. We should like to encourage them for their exhilaration in painting, but we are distressed by the untidy and too frequently shallow performance. They have not digested their modernism; for patchy surfaces, distorted figures, a potpourri of bulging masses and toppling angles are not the basic ingredients of the modern style.

Our initial enthusiasm is tempered somewhat as we ponder. We wish to encourage those who delight to paint, we wish to spur on those with a spark of talent, but we hold our excitement in reserve lest simultaeously we stimulate charlatanism.

Circling the gallery over and over again, we find how the better workmanship stands out and grows on one's taste, and how the hastily fabricated pictures become tedious and disintegrate. There is no better ground for developing the critical faculties than an Independent show, where pictures are hung according to no more rarefied plan than by the order of A B C. D. A.

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Music

Chardon String Quartet

Last night in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon) gave the fifth in the series of concerts celebrating the seventeenth quartets by Beethoven. Listed last night were the F minor, Op. 95, and the E-flat major, Op. 127.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that the two quartets played last night should represent practically the entire output of Beethoven for the respective years in which they were written. Yet in listening, one finds it easy to understand, at least partly, why the master composed no other works which he considered important enough to deserve opus numbers. Had he written no more than the second movement of Opus 127, his public must have been satisfied. Of the performance of this pair of quartets one writes with enthusiasm. There was vitality throughout, plus a unanimity of purpose which made for ensemble of high order. It is possible that intonation might have been clearer upon occasion, but the faults were fleeting. There was much applause from a friendly audience.

G. M. S.

Special Cachet for Feb. 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16—In honor of the 202d anniversary of George Washington's birth, a special cachet will be used on all first-class mail from Washington's Birthplace, Virginia, on Feb. 22. Those desiring cancellations for that date may inclose their stamped and addressed covers in a wrapper addressed to Postmaster, Washington's Birthplace, Va.

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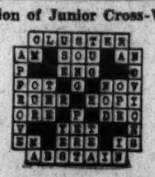
Solution of Junior Cross-Word



See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Market Displays Uneven Trend In Active Trading

Specialties Come In for Good Share of Attention —Utilities Lag

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Stock prices advanced moderately today with occasional recessions of profit-taking detours.

Improved sentiment was attributed largely to the growing belief that the federal stock exchange control bill will be modified before it becomes law.

Stocks were not too buoyant, and the trading volume was a bit smaller than yesterday. Chrysler, however, made a new high since 1929, with a gain of about a point, and a number of others attained peaks for the last year or more.

Some of the utilities and industrials held back, while rails were extremely narrow. Steel shares benefited by a late active demand. A number of specialties were also prominent. Allied Chemical and Armour of Illinois preferred soared 4 to 5 points. Crucible Steel rose more than 2, and United States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Seaboard Oil, American Telephone and Chrysler gained major fractions to more than a point.

The questionnaire sent by the stock exchange to members requesting details of recent transactions in aviation issues did not cause any particular excitement. Some brokers inferred that an effort was being made to find out if professionals had advance information on the cancellation of the airmail contracts which caused a sharp break in the aircraft stocks.

Oils Attract Attention

Some favorable attention was given the oils on the ground that this class was still behind the market. Earnings prospects here were also thought to be brighter, as were potential dividend disbursements. The alcohols were not especially perturbed by the Senate inquiry and the metals still reflected hopes of an early announcement on steps to "rehabilitate" silver.

An increase of 8406 in freight car loadings for the week ended Feb. 10, was cheering to the rail followers, but it was learned that much of the increase was due to heavy coal shipments resulting from the extremely cold weather. Loadings for the week totaled 572,504, a gain of 67,841 over the like 1933 week and 10,969 over the corresponding 1932 period.

The continuance of heavy gold imports was reflected in the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve System, which showed a gain in the item "gold certificates on hand and due from the U. S. Treasury" of nearly $69,000,000. The gold receipts of the week helped to lift member bank reserves some $115,000,000 to the approximately record total of $1,000,000,000.

Bonds Rule Steady

Bond prices were steady in moderately active trading today. Some corporate issues in both the lower and higher price brackets pushed up a point or so, but the major part of the list revealed no more than fractional improvements, with a few issues showing a disposition to sell off a little.

Traders who have been concentrating on the secondary rail division continued to look for the most promising mediums, on the basis of improvement in carrier revenues. There was a fairly active buying interest in the loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Milwaukee, New York Central and Southern Pacific.

The utility communications groups met enough support to maintain recent gains, and some managed to edge a bit higher. International Telephone 5s. and North American 5s. were transferred at moderate fractional gains.

There were cross currents in the industrial group, although gains, mostly small were in the majority. Oil company loans continued to show firmness. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and National Dairy Products 5¼s yielded a small amount of ground.

U. S. Governments were inactive with values little changed from yesterday's closing levels. Some of the Treasury issues were up 1-32 to 4-32s of a point with the remainder unchanged to 1-32 down. Libertys were a shade higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; steel shares improve.

Bonds: Firm; rails lead upward movement.

Curb: Firm; industrials rally.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling higher.

Cotton: Higher; trade and Wall Street buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Lower: disappointing spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; sympathy with stocks.

Corn: Lower; shipping demand slow.

Cattle: Steady; quality considered, top yearlings $6.

Hogs: Steady to 5 higher; top $4.75.

Foreign

London: A more cheerful tone was registered on the stock exchange today. Industrials were active and strengthened on the favorable reports announced by various companies. Gilt-edged securities, rubber shares and transatlantic issues hardened, while gold mining shares were supported by South African buying. The market closed steady.

Paris: Although rentes were firm, domestic issues on the Bourse suffered from profit-taking. Interest was transferred to international issues, especially those quoted in sterling. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: The tone of the Boerse was cheerful today, with trading active. Dye and mining shares received the most attention, and the market closed firm.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Feb.16	Feb.15
100	89	7	Abraham & S pf	150	100	99	100	99
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	1900	11⅛	11	11	10⅞
29½	16	1	Adams Millis	5900	29⅜	28¾	28⅝	28½
11	7¾		Addressograph	400	10⅜	10	10½	10⅜
7⅝	5¼		Advance Rumley	200	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8½	8¾	8⅝	8½
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	500	104½	102⅝	103⅜	103¼
3½	1⅞		Airway Elec App	800	3¼	3	3⅛	
23½	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3900	23¼	22½	22½	22⅛
5¼	3⅛		Alleghany Corp	1800	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
14⅝	5½		Allegh pf ww xxx	600	13¾	12⅝	13	13½
13½	5⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
159¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1500	159¾	155⅝	158	155
22⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	3300	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	21⅜
20⅛	12⅜		Alpha Port Cem	400	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16½
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	400	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	49½
36	34⅞		Am Ag Ch Del	1100	34⅜	33¼	34¼	33
23	14½		Am Bank Note	1100	21	20¾	21	20⅞
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	45	44	45	43⅝
12⅝	7½		Am Beet Sugar	14500	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12½
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	80	60	60	60	60
38	38	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	36½	36	36½	35½
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	11500	107⅜	106	106½	107⅛
137	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	138½	137	138½	137
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	1900	33⅛	32	32	32
56¼	38¼		Am Car & F pf	400	54⅜	53	54⅜	53½
50½	46¾	2†	Am Chicle	300	50½	50	50½	49¾
6½	3⅜		Am Colortype	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
62½	51¼		Am Cop Alcohol	2200	51	50	51	51½
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	300	5	4	5	3⅞
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	4900	12	11⅞	12¾	11⅝
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	26½
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	100	23½	22½	22½	22
11¾	9¾	1	Am & For Pow 2pf	500	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
22⅜	17½	1	Am Hawaiian	2900	22⅛	21⅞	22⅜	21¾
40⅜	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	100	39	39	39	39
10	6⅛		Am Ice	600	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¾	43
11	6¾		Am International	2900	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
1⅜	⅜		Am La France	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
6⅞	4		Am La Fr pf	10	6	6	6	
38¾	20¼		Am Locomotive	1100	38¼	37¾	38	37½
71	50		Am Loco pf	300	70	69	70	69
9⅝	3¼		Am Mach & Met	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
37⅝	18		Am Metal	14500	27½	26⅛	26⅝	27¼
31¾	21	1½	Am News	20	30	29⅞	29⅞	29¼
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	7500	11⅜	11	11	11¼
29⅛	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	28	26½	26½	27¼
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	24	23¾	24	23½
17⅞	13⅞		Am Radiator	8200	16½	16	16¼	16¼
27⅞	17½		Am Rolling Mill	25900	27½	26⅜	27⅜	27¼
46¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	200	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
6	3¼		Am Seating	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2⅞	1		Am Ship & Com	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	26	25	25½	25¾
51¼	41¾		Am Smelt & Ref	35600	50⅞	49	49¼	50⅛
106⅜	100		Am Smelt & R pf	1400	106⅝	104⅝	106¼	104½
82	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	2800	82	82	82	82
26½	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	1400	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	24⅞
81	68	2	Am Steel of Fdr	40	81	81	81	79½
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	58	58	58	58⅛
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	6500	124⅛	122⅜	122½	123
10⅜	4⅞		Am Type Fndrs	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20	7¾		Am Type F pf	30	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15½
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	8500	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23½
17⅛	14⅛		Am Woolen	4600	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15½
83¾	61⅜	1.25	Am Woolen pf	1300	78¾	78	78	78
3¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap ct	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞	2¼
14⅜	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	50	11⅜	11¾	11¾	10½
9	5⅝		Am Zinc Lead &S	1100	9	8⅝	9	8½
50⅛	37⅛		Am Zinc L&S pf	200	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
178⅜	13½		Anaconda Cop	33500	17⅛	16⅜	16¾	17½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	500	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	86	86	86	
9⅞	7⅛		Andes Copper	100	9½	9¼	9½	
31⅛	27½	1	Archer Daniels	200	29	29	29	29
6¾	4¼		Armour Ill A	1900	6¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
3¾	2⅛		Armour Ill B	500	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	2¾
64¼	55		Armour Ill pf	500	64½	59	62½	59¼
8¾	3⅝		Arnold Constable	4900	8½	7¾	7⅞	8
7½	4¼		Artloom Corp	40	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
3¼	1		Asso Apparel Ind	1900	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	500	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17½
73¾	54		Ttchison T&SF	4500	71½	70¼	71½	70¾
84⅞	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	700	84⅞	84½	84⅞	84
53½	39		Atl Coast Line	3100	53½	53⅛	53	53⅛
22	20		Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	22	22	22	
38¼	30¼	1	Atl Refining	4800	34½	33⅛	34	33⅛
46	35¼		Atlas Powder	400	46	43⅜	46	44½
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1900	56¼	53	53⅜	53⅜
13¼	7		Austin Nichols	4800	13¼	12⅛	12¾	12¼
10⅜	7½		Aviation Corp Del	18900	7⅞	6⅞	7	6⅝

—B—

16	14		Baldwin Loco	10800	14⅝	14	14¼	14¼
54½	35		Baldwin Loco pf	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	47⅞
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	10200	34	33⅛	33⅝	33⅜
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	300	36¾	35⅜	35¾	35½
98	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	350	98	95	98	93½
6½	3		Barker Bros	20	5	5	5	4⅞
32	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	100	28⅛	28	28⅛	29
10	7⅜		Barnsdall A	1800	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
18	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	300	16¼	16	16	16⅜
62½	59⅞	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	60¼	59	60¼	60
13⅜	8⅛		Belding Hem	6800	13¼	12¾	12⅞	13
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾
23⅞	10⅝		Bendix Aviation	7800	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	21⅞
33⅛	26½		Best & Co	500	33½	31¾	33½	32
49¼	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	18900	48⅞	47⅜	48⅜	48½
81⅝	65¼		Beth Steel pf	1100	81½	80	81½	79⅞
40	27		Bigelow Sanford	200	37	36½	37	36
16¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	1200	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
26	19⅞		Bloomingdale	10	24½	24½	24½	24½
54	50		Blumenthal pf	1400	54	53	54	53
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	2300	63½	61½	63	63½
27½	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	2700	25¾	25⅛	25½	25½
28⅝	20¾	.25	Borg Warner	2400	27	27	27	27¼
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	10800	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
36¼	31½		Brooklyn Man T	2100	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	33¾
87	72½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	87	87	87	87
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78⅛	78½	78⅛	78
60⅞	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	700	61	60	61	61
9⅜	6⅝		Bucyrus Erie	880	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	2600	13⅜	13	13	13⅛
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	1900	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
36	25		Budd Mfg pf	50	31½	30½	31	32
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	2600	5	4⅞	5	5
15½	7¾		Bullard	2100	15½	14⅝	14¾	14½
4⅜	2⅞		Bulova Watch	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14	4		Burns Bros pf	40	11	10⅞	11	11¼
45	35¼	.40	Burroughs Add	2200	18½	17⅝	18⅛	17⅞
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2⅛	1½		Butte & Superior	300	2½	2	2	1⅞
4¾	2⅛		Butterick	500	4¼	3¾	4¼	3¾
32¾	21⅞		Byers	3500	32⅜	30½	31⅞	31¼
63	47¼		Byers pf	110	63	62½	63	

—C—

27¼	18¾		Calif Packing	500	26½	25¾	25¾	26
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14¾	9½		Campbell Wy&C	1300	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	14⅜
6⅝	4		Calumet & Hecla	3600	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	800	26½	26	26½	26
17½	12¾		Canadian Pacific	6100	17	16¾	16⅞	16¾
32½	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	900	31½	31½	31½	31¼
9¾	5⅜		Capital Admin	100	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
86¾	65½		Case Thresh	4500	82⅝	80¾	81½	81½
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4800	32¼	31½	31½	31¾
2⅝	1¼		Celotex v.t.c.	400	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	16100	43⅝	42⅛	42¾	43
10	6½		Celotex Co pf	70	9	8¾	9	
32½	28	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
92	70		Central RR of NJ	200	83	81	81	83
12¼	7¾		Century Ribbon	200	12¼	12	12	12
40¼	32⅝		Cerro de Pasco	30400	40½	38¾	39	39⅝
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	1800	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	44	43	44	42½
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4300	46	45¼	45⅞	45¾
6⅞	2⅜		Chi & E Ill	1400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	5¾
8	1⅞		Chi & E Ill pf	3500	8	7¼	7½	7¼
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	700	5	5	5	5⅛
11¼	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	900	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	1100	7⅞	7⅝	7½	7½
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil St P pf	6800	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
15	6⅜		Chi & N'western	19700	15	14¼	14¾	14⅜
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	1400	28	25⅝	27⅜	25¼
9⅞	6¼		Chi Pneu Tool	700	9½	9⅛	9¼	9¼
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	20½	20½	20½	
11¾	8		Chi R&P Minco pf	20	10	9⅞	9⅞	11⅜
6¼	2¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	900	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅝
8	3⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	8	7¾	7¾	7½
9⅝	4⅜		Chi RI&P 7%	200	9½	9	9	9¼
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	700	29⅝	29	29⅜	28⅞
10⅜	6		Childs Company	4200	10⅞	9½	10⅜	9½
16⅞	13		Chile Copper	40	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
60	49⅞	1	Chrysler	62500	60	58⅝	60	58⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅜
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	76	75½	75½	75¾
7¼	3¾		City Stores vtc	1200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	700	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅝	3¾		City Stores A	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
5	3		City Stores A vtc	600	5	4⅜	5	
14	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	150	13½	12⅞	13½	12⅞
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	38½	36½	36½	36¾
16¼	9⅞		Colgate-Palm-P	21600	16¼	15	16¼	15
82	68½	6	Colg-Palm--P pf	20c	82	82	82	
28⅜	18		Collins & Aikman	11600	28¾	27¾	27¾	27⅝
92	79	7	Collins & A pf	10	90	90	90	
9	8		Colonial Bea Oil	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8¾	3⅝		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8½	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
30	10½		Colo F & I pf	40	29½	29½	29½	30
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	60	36½	35¼	35¼	36¾
33½	20		Colo & So 1pf	20	32	32	32	
30	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	20	30	30	30	
19¼	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	9800	18½	17½	17¾	17⅞
75	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	75	73½	75	72¼
27¼	17¼		Columbia Pic vtc	500	26½	26	26½	26
70⅞	58	2	Columbian Carb	1600	70	69	69¾	69½
28	18⅝		Comm Credit	4800	28	27	27½	27¼
27½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	210	27½	26	27½	26
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	97	96	96	
43¾	38	3	Comm Cred A	1400	44	43	44	43
27⅝	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	130	27⅜	27⅛	27¾	27½
52⅛	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3300	52¼	51½	51⅝	51½
101½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	100	100	100	100
36¾	28⅛	.60	Comm Solvents	24300	30⅞	30	30⅜	30⅜
3¾	1⅞		Comwlth & So	3500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
44½	21½	6	Comwlth & S pf	1500	42¾	42	42	42⅜
10½	7⅝		Conde Nast Pub	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	4900	31¼	30¼	31	30⅜
5⅜	2½		Consol Film Ind	2900	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
17½	10⅜		Consol Film I pf	4900	17½	16½	16½	17⅛
5¾	3⅝	3	Consol Gas	11900	44	42¾	43	43⅞
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	91
4⅜	2½		Consol Laundries	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
14¼	9¾	2.81	Consol Oil	27300	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜
6¾	2⅞		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	6¼	6	6	6¼
2½	⅞		Consol Textile	14500	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	1¾
9¼	6⅛		Container A	1800	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼
4	2⅜		Container B	6400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
14⅜	7		Cont Baking A	500	12⅜	12	12⅜	12¾
2⅝	1		Cont Baking B	1300	2½	2	2	2
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	7400	81	80	80	80½
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	33½	33	33	32
2½	1½		Cont Motors	2500	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20¾	16⅛		Cont Oil	9100	19⅞	19¼	19¾	19¾
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	2200	76¾	75¾	75¾	75½
9⅞	3¾		Coty	1900	8¼	8	8¼	8
141	135	7	Corn Prod pf	240	141	140½	141	140
35	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	1700	32½	32½	32½	32¾
14½	8		Crosley Radio	800	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
36¼	29¼		Crown Cork & S	200	33	33	33	33
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	40	39⅝	40	39
6¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerback	1100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
35½	21⅜		Crucible Steel	3200	35½	33	35¼	33
67	48		Crucible Steel pf	500	67	63	67	62½
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	6200	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
47⅝	20¼		Cuban Am S pf	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	41
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	50⅜	49¼	49½	48½
21¾	13½		Curtis Publishing	500	20¼	20	20	20
62¼	43⅞	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	200	61½	61½	61½	61½
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	9800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
10⅝	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	7200	10	9¾	9⅞	10
19⅞	11		Cutler Hammer	500	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	19⅝

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15½	11¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	200	15	14⅜	15	14¾
34⅜	26⅛	..	Deere & Co	4800	33⅜	31½	33	32¼
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	2300	70¾	69½	70½	69⅝
33⅜	22½	..	Del Lack & W	9400	32⅜	31½	31⅝	31⅝
11⅞	5⅜	..	Denver RG pf	1100	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	10½
80⅛	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	80⅜	80½	80⅜	80
40½	25	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	44½	42	42¾	43½
28½	23¼	1	Diamond Match	500	26⅞	26½	26¾	25⅞
37	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	2900	37	35⅜	36½	35¾
22¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	21	21	21	20¾
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	7900	24⅜	23	23½	23⅛
18	9¼	..	Dresser A	400	18	17	18	
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	300	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
103⅞	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	9400	103⅞	101⅞	102⅜	102⅜
118⅜	115	6	du Pont deb	800	118¼	117⅞	118⅛	117⅜
23	16½	1	Duplan Silk	2100	23	21⅜	22⅜	
97	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	96½	96½	96½	96¼

—E—

11⅜	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	22600	11⅜	9½	11⅜	9½
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	700	92	90⅜	92	90⅜
129½	123	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	129	129½	129½	
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	9200	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	22
13½	11⅝	..	Elfingen Schild	500	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
29⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8700	28½	28½	28⅝	28½
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	70	95	95	95	94½
7½	3¾	..	Elec Boat	1200	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
6⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4100	8¾	8½	8½	8½
20½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1100	18½	18	18	18
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	500	17	16¾	17	16¾
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	49	49	49	49
1½	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅝	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	700	2½	2¼	2⅜	
63	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	400	63	62	63	61¾
8⅜	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	500	7¼

Financial: News and Comment

American Farmers Helped to Extent Of $1,327,500,000

Result of Appropriations Under AAA—Apart From Price Rise Benefits

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—That American farmers will benefit to the extent of $1,327,500,000 as the result of appropriations of government money already expended, approved or projected under the Agricultural Adjustment Act is indicated by a preliminary analysis just completed by C. W. Young & Co., Inc.

These cash benefits, according to the analysis are in addition to any advantage which may accrue to the farmer because of higher prices or because of government credit advanced to him for the purpose of enabling him to hold his crops for higher prices.

Included in the estimated Government expenditures made and projected for farm relief under the AAA up to this time are the following: $574,000,000 for the cotton crop reduction and loan programs of 1933 and 1934; $104,200,000 for the wheat crop reduction programs of 1933 and 1934; $316,400,000 for the corn crop reduction and corn loan programs of 1934; $283,700,000 for the hog reduction and hog buying programs of 1933 and 1934; $11,000,000 for the emergency butter buying program of 1933, and $38,000,000 for the tobacco crop reduction program of 1934.

In addition to the above, a recommendation has been made and has just been accepted by the House of Representatives that Congress authorize an appropriation of $200,000,000 to be used, outside of any moneys which might accrue from processing taxes levied on cattle and milk, for the relief of the dairy products and beef cattle producers.

Of the estimated total governmental outlay of $1,327,500,000 some $448,000,000 is for loans offered on cotton (exclusive of loans on cotton options) and loans on corn. These loans on the part of the Government will presumably be repaid, provided the price of cotton advances above 10 cents and the price of corn above 45 cents.

The remaining $879,500,000 is also designed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be a self-liquidating commitment, to be recovered by the Government eventually through the imposition of processing taxes.

Federal Reserves Up by $70,000,000 Due to Gold Influx

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Two important features bearing on the economic position of the country are observed in the report of the Federal Reserve System published yesterday for the week ended Feb. 14: First, a gain of $70,238,000 in the total reserves of the system, reflecting the heavy gold imports of the last week; second, the increase of member banks reserves by $115,000,000, bringing the total to $2,851,000,000, equal to the record high first established in the third week of January.

The banking statistics show that excess reserves are now about $950,000,000 which is said to be the record high in the history of the Reserve system. This large gain in member bank reserve balances was brought about by the $53,000,000 increase in the monetary gold stock, the $58,000,000 decline in Treasury cash and deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks, and the $21,000,000 reduction on non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. A decline of $13,000,000 in Federal Reserve credit outstanding and a $4,000,000 rise in currency circulation were the only offsets.

Member bank borrowings from the Reserve Banks fell $5,000,000 to a new low at $68,405,000.

Foreign central bank deposits with the system declined $4,379,000 to $3,610,000, the lowest point in many years.

Banks Are Reopening Rapidly in February

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Twenty national banks which had been in conservators hands were said today by Comptroller of the Currency O'Connor to have been licensed and opened or reopened during the first 10 days of February.

Frozen deposits involved totaled $17,149,000 and unrestricted deposits $1,628,000.

Additionally, the reorganization plans for nine banks were approved during the same period, Mr. O'Connor said.

At the close of business Feb. 10 there were 300 unlicensed national banks in the United States, 271 of which had approved reorganization plans and 59 disapproved plans, he added.

Honduras Considering Higher Customs Tariff

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—A new and higher customs tariff is being considered by Congress.

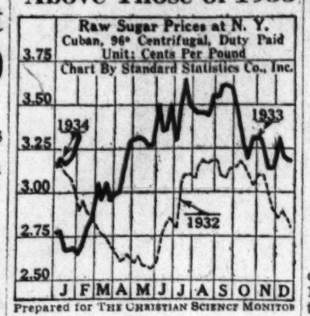
It is announced that the Government has purchased a large quantity of wheat seed for the purpose of large-scale production in the Comayagua zone.

Hartford Factories Take On Many More Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. Feb. 16 — Figures compiled by the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County from the 84 factories in the county for January show the highest peak in number of hands employed in more than a year.

Raw Sugar Prices Above Those of 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted from the accompanying chart, raw sugar prices reacted substantially from the best levels of last year, attained in the late summer.

More recently, however, quotations have recovered moderately and are now a half cent higher than a year ago.

Highest Prices Of Season For Hogs and Lambs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Receipts of all classes of livestock increased this week compared with a week ago but expansion in demand for most classes was noted, and bullishness surrounded the general trade, sharp advances being noted in all departments.

Both hogs and lambs sold at highest prices of the season while most cattle sold about as high as any time this winter, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agricultur..

An extreme top of $7.25 was paid for yearlings, while prime 1400-pound bullocks scored $6.75 although the practical top on medium weights was $6.50, and heavies $6.

Weighty steers sold mainly at $5-5.75. Lower grade light steers continued to sell relatively high. Beef cows ruled weak, and cutter offerings dropped 25-50 cents, heavier sorting considered.

Bulls advanced 10-15 cents but vealers lost 75 cents to $1. Best light heifers cashed at $6.25. Low cutter and cutter cows brought $1.50-3, and most beef cows $3-3.75. Weighty sausage bulls sold at $3.15 downward. Selected vealers made $7. Stockers and feeders continued scarce.

Light weight hogs closed about steady with Friday of last week, medium and heavy weights 15-25 cents higher, pigs and light lights 25 cents up, and packing sows generally 50 cents higher. The proportion of weighty offerings decreased and demand increased, shippers taking more hogs scaling 220 pounds upward than usual. The week's extreme top was $4.85 and closing top $4.75, with late bulk 180-210 pounds $4.60-$4.70. Good pigs were $3-$3.50, best $4; packing sows $3.60-$3.85, light weights to $4.

Fat lambs advanced 25-50 cents this week, and slaughter ewes sold strong to 25 cents higher. An extreme top of $10 was paid for wooled lambs although the practical top was $9.85 with bulk $9.75 downward, prices being the highest since June, 1931. Ewes topped at $5.25, highest since April, 1931.

Revenue Freight Loadings Have A Slight Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The American Railway Association announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 10 were 572,504 cars, an increase of 8406 above the preceding week, 67,841 above the like week in 1933 and 10,969 above the corresponding week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of Feb. 10 was 194,710 cars, an increase of 5040 above the preceding week and 51,892 above the corresponding week in 1933; less than carlot merchandise, 160,296, a decrease of 1941 below the preceding week but 6187 above 1933; grain and grain products, 31,259, a decrease of 101 below the preceding week but 9726 above 1933; forest products, 21,331, increase 1158 and 8987; ore, 2596, increase 125 and 499; coal, 138,466, an increase of 4866 above the preceding week but 10,192 below 1933; coke, 10,117, increase 1155 and 2747, and livestock, 13,729, decrease 1896 and 2005.

Loadings of revenue freight between Jan. 1 and Feb. 10 this year wer 3,314,164, compared with 2,914,930 for the like period in 1933 and 3,402,229 in 1932.

Wheat Exports From U. S. And Canada Decrease

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Feb. 10, 1934, totaled 3,165,078 bushels, as compared with 4,518,725 bushels in the previous week and 5,247,990 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 131,117,040 bushels, as compared with 196,527,139 bushels for the like period a year ago.

American Smelting To Reopen Plant in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—Approximately 500 workers will be employed when the American Smelting & Refining Company reopens its smelter at Matehuala, state of San Luis Obispo.

The company announces that the smelter, closed since 1931, would resume operations in a few days.

Leading Trusts Sell Utilities And Buy Oils

Also Add to Mining, Merchandise and Chemical Shares

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Substantial changes in common stockholdings of 10 leading management investment trusts are revealed in their published reports as of Dec. 31, 1933, when compared with their holdings as of Dec. 31, 1932, according to Allied-Distributors, Inc. These reports show that utilities gave way to oil, retailing, chemical and mining shares.

Each of the 10 trusts, which reported combined net assets of more than $282,000,000 at market value as of Dec. 31, 1933, added to their holdings of General Motors stock to the extent of 125,300 shares. While eight added to their du Pont holdings, only one disposed of this stock with a net gain for the 10 trusts of 40,400 shares. Chrysler and United Fruit were added to seven trusts while no trusts disposed of their holdings of these two stocks.

Selling was more concentrated in the utility group than in any other group. Holdings of practically all stocks in this group were reduced with the exception of United Corporation common stock. Three trusts increased their holdings in United Light & Power A, which was sold by only one trust. Four trusts added an aggregate of 7400 shares of Detroit Edison, while no trusts disposed of this stock. American Telephone & Telegraph common stock was sold by four companies—only two adding to their holdings.

The oil stocks appear to have been the most favored of all the groups; practically every company adding one or more oil stocks to its portfolio, while only one company disposed of Standard Oil of California and another company of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Union Pacific and Delaware & Hudson were the only important railroad stocks disposed of by this group of trusts during the year. Mining stocks were favored and bank and trust company stocks sold. Except for Chrysler and General Motors, automobile stocks were practically neglected.

The trusts used in this study are as follows: Adams Express Company, American International Corporation, Fourth National Investors Corporation, General American Investors Corporation, General Public Service Corporation, Incorporated Investors, Lehman Corporation, Tri-Continental Corporation, United Founders Corporation (consolidated holdings) and United States & Foreign Securities Corporation.

American Dollar Lower at $5.09¼ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt's monetary policy became gradually more effective today and the United States dollar depreciated 4⅜ cents to the pound to close at $5.09¼ to the pound, the lowest quotation since mid-January.

Recently the dollar had been comparatively stable around $5.03 and $5.04.

Today weakening was due largely to operations of traders in connection with gold purchases and their shipments to the United States.

The dollar closed yesterday at $5.04⅞ and opened today at $5.06.

During the last week, the bulk of dollars offered daily has been absorbed for commercial purposes, but this need is satisfied for the time being and, with less money shipping to America for speculative business, owing to the proposed stock exchange regulations, the dollar lacked support enabling the President's plan to become more effective.

The French franc weakened to 77.83 from its overnight quotation of 77.22 to the pound.

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar slipped 2½ centimes in the foreign exchange market today closing at 15.285 francs (6.54 cents to the franc).

It closed yesterday at 15.31 francs (6.53 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.52 marks (39.68 cents to the mark) today as compared with yesterday's price of 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark).

Good Increase In Western Union Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The report of Western Union Telegraph Co. for 1933 shows net income of $4,364,882 after depreciation, taxes, rentals and interest, equal to $4.17 a share of capital stock. This contrasts with net loss of $842,595 in 1932.

Gross revenues were $84,993,424 compared with $84,581,603. Operating expenses were cut to $63,835,620 from $67,862,602. Total expenses amounted to $75,275,466 compared with $80,068,437 in 1932.

Bank Clearings Rise Higher in Feb. 14 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Bank clearings show a further increase. The total this week for all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $4,161,357,000, an increase of 16.7 per cent, compared with the like week of last year.

New York City clearings were $2,913,995,000, a gain of 18 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York of $1,247,362,000 was 13.6 per cent higher.

Bank clearings at this time last year were considerably below the volume for those for the preceding weeks and in some measure the gain that now appears in this week's report is to be attributed to that fact.

Professor Sees Inevitable Trend to Branch Banking

Columbia University Expert Predicts Few Large Institutions With Many Branches—Will Aid Business—Calls Glass-Steagall Act a Makeshift

That the banking of the United States will eventually be concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few large institutions with a large number of branches, thus resulting in country-wide branch banking, is the conclusion of Prof. John M. Chapman of Columbia University in his book "Concentration of Banking," just issued. He predicts that this will bring about marked improvement not only in the banking situation but in business and commerce as well.

"Branch banking may be considered as one of the important phases of banking concentration," Professor Chapman points out. "The extension of branches either locally or statewide in those states permitting branch banking has been rather rapid, regardless of all the restrictions placed upon both national and state banks in establishing branches. It will continue to be more and more important as the legal provisions permitting branch banking are extended or liberalized from time to time, as now appears evident from the great interest which had developed all over the country.

"The vital point in this growth of sentiment is the fact that it is generally in favor of an extension of the branch movement, which will mean a greater concentration of banking resources, as well as of banking power and responsibility.

"The tendency for funds to concentrate in New York is one of the fundamental criticisms leveled against the unit system of banking during these many years. Branch banking should, under good management, produce just the reverse tendency, since the network of branches would facilitate the transfer of funds from one local community to another. In this way the funds could be used to a greater extent in the financing of commercial and industrial types of business, and less for more speculative purposes.

"The administrative relief measures may succeed in checking the failure of banks temporarily, but what hope have we for the future, when the Federal Government shall no longer wish to hand over billions of dollars to a Reconstruction Finance Corporation to assist weak, inefficiently-managed banks and railroads?

"Moreover, it is not believed that the guarantee provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act will prove at most more than a temporary makeshift for handling weak and failed banks."

"Branches have, to a large extent, been concentrated in the large cities. An extremely important factor in this connection is found in the fact that states like New York, Michigan, and Ohio have limited branches to the city of the parent bank.

"This study shows conclusively that the branch-banking resources of this country are largely concentrated in 11 leading cities, New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston and New Orleans. The branch banks located in these 11 cities held more than 75 per cent of all deposits of all banks operating branches in the United States during the period under study."

There are now about 16 states in which state banks, trust companies, and national banks may operate branches on a state-wide basis, and 15 other states in which banks may operate them in the city, county, or adjoining county, according to Prof. Chapman.

On Sept. 1, 1933, the states having legislation prohibiting the establishment of branches by state banks included Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas and West Virginia.

Minnesota and Nebraska have in operation a few branches of national banks, even though further extension is prohibited. Alabama and Arkansas likewise have a few branches of state banks.

The World's Business

The Problem of Austria

THE troubles of Austria are economic in origin and ultimately responsible for them are the great powers of Europe. These troubles date back to the peace treaties. Austria's present status was settled by the Treaty of Saint-Germain. The peacemakers had to deal with an ex-enemy which one historian described as a political monstrosity, but an economic masterpiece. In regularizing the monstrosity, they dismembered the masterpiece. The problem has long been apparent to every European, but jealousies and fears have stifled every attempt to repair it.

* * *

Austria's Place

In the old dispensation Vienna was the financial as well as the administrative center of an empire composed of 50,000,000 people. Administratively, its job was difficult. There were too many ethnological and linguistic elements to make the empire homogeneous. But the economic picture was different. Austria-Hungary was very nearly self-sustaining. And it was financed and managed from Vienna, which, according to some authorities, was second only to London as a European financial center. Vienna was also the factory part of the dual kingdom. Saint-Germain severed this sprawling body of an empire from its Viennese head. The new Austria is a nation of 7,000,000. But it is practically all city, Vienna; that is, all head.

* * *

In the Past

Nothing is more pathetic to the traveler in Europe than to see how the former capital of the Hapsburgs has been humbled. Its imposing business houses and banks are still there. All the trappings of a metropolis meet the eye. But one soon discovers that Vienna is simply a façade. In default of real business, finance often degenerates into speculation, and it is no surprise to be told that one day a building may house a bank and the next day a café. This is one of the grim jokes behind which the sunny Viennese hide their despair.

* * *

Self-Determination

The situation was not the result of the self-determinationism that overspread post-war Europe. Austria-Hungary would have broken up without the aid of Wilsonian philosophy. But it was not necessary to make the cut economic as well as political. The example of the American colonies when they broke away from the mother country shows what could have been done. Separate sovereignties flourished in a federated state. But that state admitted no customs barriers. The makers of the Saint-Germain treaty made a faint gesture against the creation of economic sovereignties out of the dismembered empire. Austria was left the Cinderella among the succession states. So the three countries of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were authorized, during the first five years of the treaty, to set up "a special customs régime" for trade in products originating within their own borders. But when, near the end of the five-year period, Austria and Czechoslovakia undertook to apply the clause, they were met with the opposition of Italy and Germany. Dr. Moritz J. Bonn says that Great Britain also was hostile. These great powers objected to any preferences in the economic relations between these two countries in which they did not share.

* * *

Dog-in-the-Manger

This dog-in-the-manger policy has persisted. For a time Austria saw her salvation in the pan-European movement. In 1930 she made a significant contribution to the discussion. She asked for specific agreements as a move toward the complete union visioned by Aristide Briand. This time Italy blocked progress. Tired of waiting while the great powers talked, Austria, in company with Germany, then launched the so-called Anschluss. Immediately the proposal was misunderstood. It was not, as was so freely reported, a union of Austria and Germany. It was merely a preliminary arrangement which set forth the general principles to be observed in achieving a customs union between Austria and Germany. Neither state would have sacrificed its political sovereignty. The agreement, moreover, was open to any other European nation. But, to the excited ex-Ally powers, led by France, the scheme was destined to wreck the peace treaty system. And the World Court quashed it. Yet, if there had been a different approach, the Austro-German arrangement might have been used to forward the cause of an economically federated Europe, which so many students see as the only hope of peace in that distracted continent. Since the fall of the Anschluss, the steps taken at various conferences up to the Stresa parley have merely tinkered with the problem.

* * *

Self-Help

Little Austria has not simply waited, Micawber-like, for the great powers to settle her problem. She has accomplished a great deal by way of self-help. With no outlet for her industries and her banks, she set to work to build up her agriculture in the little land remaining in Austrian possession. Wheat is now growing where once there were shooting estates. Though Austria is by no means self-sufficient in this item, it has gone a long way to that end. In dairying and sugar-raising progress has been notable. Ten times as much milk is sent into Vienna from the surrounding territory as came in before the war. Present-day Austrian territory produced immediately after the war only 12 per cent of its sugar requirements. Today the proportion is 95 per cent. This is a good record, one of which the Austrians might be proud. But it has not helped to put the country on the living standard which could be established by freer exchanges between the Austrian factory and the Danubian farm. Even the existing living standard is the result of dependence on a stream of foreign goods imported on credit. Thus the problem posed by Austria is clear. In Francis Delaisi's words, the Europe of the steam horse, of which Austria is a part, must come to terms with Europe of the draft horse. And it is time that the great powers made some effort to lead the way. Neglect to do so has already made Austria the tinder box of Europe.

H. B. E.

Telephone Earns $7.37 Per Share In Twelve Months

Loses 630,000 Phones in Year—Big Deficit After Dividends

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Although net income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company declined in 1933 to a new low level for the depression period, the company experienced some recovery in business during the last four months of the year, according to the annual report just issued.

Net income of the parent company itself amounted to $137,456,776, equivalent to $7.37 a share of capital stock on which dividends have been paid at the rate of $9 annually since 1922. In 1932 net income was $145,906,908, or $7.82 a share.

Treating the system as a whole, and including the deficit of the Western Electric Company, manufacturing subsidiary, the year's net income after interest charges was equal to $5.38 a share of American Telephone & Telegraph stock, compared with $5.96 in 1932.

Business Improvement

Commenting on the improvement in business, Walter S. Gifford, president, in his remarks to stockholders said:

"In 1933 there was an improvement in business generally in which the Bell system shared. While in the first eight months of the year the system lost 715,000 telephones, during each of the last four months of the year there was a gain, totaling 85,000, leaving a loss for the year of 630,000 telephones as compared with a loss of 1,650,000 during 1932.

"Toll and long distance conversations were 9 per cent less than in the previous year, although during the last six months, with 7 per cent fewer telephones in service, they were only 2.4 per cent under the corresponding period of 1932. The total for 1933 was, however, 30 per cent below 1930, the year of maximum toll and long distance use."

Net earnings of the system were $182,936,381, a decrease of $11,500,000 as compared with 1932.

"These net earnings," President Gifford stated, "were at the rate of 3.7 per cent on the cost of plant and other assets, but as less than one-third of the system's capital obligations are debt obligations, they were nearly three and one-half times the system's interest charges.

Western Electric

"The net income after interest charges was short of dividends paid by $54,600,000. As the Western Electric Company, which is not included in the above figures operated at a net loss of about $13,800,000, the net income of the system, including the Western Electric Company, was $68,400,000 less than dividends paid. This amount was charged against surplus."

Notwithstanding the amounts drawn from surplus since 1931 to meet dividend requirements the company's financial condition remains strong. Total assets of the system amounted to $4,907,676,000 at the end of the year compared with $4,901,576,000 at the end of 1932. Cash assets, including funds temporarily invested in government obligations, amounted to $218,000,000 compared with $204,250,468 at the end of 1932.

Gold From Europe Comes to America In Large Volume

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—A stream of gold from Europe poured into New York today with unloading of $45,000,000 in bullion from the steamship Paris consigned to a dozen banks. Other ships were expected soon with additional cargoes of the precious metal.

The Europa was scheduled to dock late today with approximately $45,000,000 in gold. Arrivals tomorrow include the Deutschland with $18,000,000 and the Volendam bearing approximately $25,000,000.

Arrivals over the week-end will swell the total metal received in the four-day period from Friday to Monday to more than $150,000,000.

Urges Financing Of New Home Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Urging the Federal Government to lend money to finance new home building for families who want to build instead of spending it on CWA jobs, the American Builder, a construction trades publication, said today in a special statement that 2,000,000 building tradesmen could be back at regular work in six months by this process.

"Permanent recovery instead of temporary relief is urged by men of the building industry who are asking Uncle Sam to provide long term mortgage loans to finance private new home construction and repairs," said the statement, signed by Mr. Bernard L. Johnson, editor. "Permanent recovery is dependent on a revival of home construction and repairs.

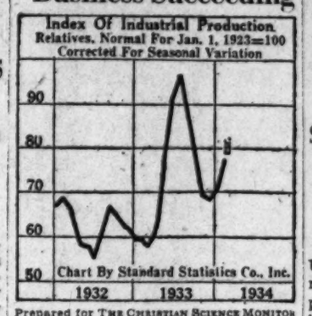
"It is more desirable, economically and socially, for the Government to loan money to finance new home building than to continue indefinitely to pay out millions for CWA workers doing work of doubtful value."

Loans to Brokers Decrease $43,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City member banks amounted to $853,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 14, the Federal Reserve Board reported today, representing a decrease of $43,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the week ended Feb. 15, 1933, were $427,000,000.

Endeavor to Prime Business Succeeding



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVIDENCE that the Government's efforts to prime the industrial machine are succeeding is appearing week by week in the increasing activity shown in individual industries throughout the country.

The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production, as estimated for February, now stands at 77.5, as compared with 70.9 last month and 59.9 in February, 1933.

Sees Trade Rise Until June Then Downward Trend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Business in 1934 will probably go through a mild inflationary period which will reach its peak about mid-year, to be followed by a recession in volume which will end in the spring of 1935, somewhat higher than the levels today, which will be the starting point of a steady climb to normal activity to be reached early in 1937. These conclusions were reached after a study of probable future electric energy sales, made by George J. Read and associates in the Engineer System Planning Division of the Brooklyn Edison Company, published in the current issue of Electric World.

"Depending upon whether inflation is injected and whether in mild or drastic form," Mr. Read declares, "energy sales for a major utility may be from 5 to 15 per cent higher in 1934 than in 1933. If the middle road of mild inflation is followed," he continues, "it is conservatively estimated that the increase will amount to 8 per cent."

A study of four previous depressions included in the article of Mr. Read, those of 1815-23, 1837-43, 1873-79, and 1893-99, reveals that with the exception of the 1873-79 depression, "the period of depression was punctuated by inflation, which in each case resulted in rapid temporary recovery, followed by the inevitable relapse and the slower, more permanent recovery.

"It is the economic excesses of previous prosperity that cause depression," according to Mr. Read, "and not depression that causes a succeeding boom. Therefore," he adds, "properly to understand the causes of the present debacle so as to forecast its depth and duration, it is necessary to take a broad view of the past, and not merely say this recession is the result of the 1927-29 boom alone. Instead, it is the result of the entire series of booms initiated by the 1914 war boom, with the slight interruption of the 1921 depression.

"In this light it is the accumulation of all the excesses resulting from artificial prevention of the working of natural economic law, which calls for 'periodic' corrections."

Living Costs Rise 0.3 Per Cent For Month of January

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—After declining for two successive months, the cost of living of wage-earners turned upward again in January, increasing 0.3 per cent over December, according to the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs were 5.2 per cent higher than in January, 1933, but 22.4 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The purchasing value of the wage-earner's dollar, compared with the base 1923 equals 100, was 129.0 cents in January, 1934, as compared with 129.4 in December and 139.9 cents last April.

Food prices rose 0.4 per cent in January over December, to a level 10.9 per cent above January, 1933, but 31.9 per cent below January, 1929.

Rents declined slightly, 0.2 per cent, which made them 5.6 per cent lower than in January of last year and 31.8 per cent lower than in January of five years ago.

Japan Is Seeking To Develop Trade In South America

Sample Cotton Goods Exhibited in Chile—Mission Seeks Orders

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—"Peaceful penetration," that much-discussed doctrine of foreign politics, is being practiced with zeal by Japan in South America.

Chile is the latest Latin American republic to feel the "trade" push made by the energetic little man of the Orient. Weeks ago a large shipment of samples of Japanese cotton goods and other manufactures arrived from Osaka. Now a commercial mission is here, headed by Matao Okada, and composed of representatives of the largest Japanese textile firms. Two exhibitions of Japanese products are to be held in Santiago and Valparaiso. At the same time, Dr. Yoshitaka Ando has arrived from Brazil to study the possibilities of Japanese colonization in Chile.

Japan has a good reason for seeking to improve her trade with Chile as commercial exchange between the two countries has dropped almost to nothing in the last few years. Since Japan began to make her own nitrate in the great Siobata plant, shipments of the Chilean salt have steadily fallen.

Kichimatsu Shinga, a commercial adviser to the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Goro Kasai, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shipping line, are acting as interpreters for the mission.

Mr. Okada told reporters that the mission had had successful exhibitions in the United States, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. He repeatedly asserted that Japanese goods were displacing those of other nations on a quality basis. The exhibitions, he declared, would display that good quality. Mr. Okada also added that even British textile firms are now placing machinery orders in Japan.

"We have not come here to compete with Chilean textile factories," said Mr. Okada, "since we shall only show samples of high grade goods at present not manufactured here." Reports from Peru, recently visited by the mission, however, said that local manufacturers there are clamoring for protection against Japanese dumping.

"If we are successful in Chile with the exhibition of our samples and if we take plenty of orders," Mr. Okada continued, "then we shall in turn be able to secure an outlet for Chilean products in our home market."

Chicago Stock Exchange Hits Fletcher Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—The Chicago Stock Exchange, in a broadside sent out to officers and directors of all corporations having securites listed on the exchange, has expressed strong opposition to the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, which contemplates the passage of the National Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"It is the feeling of our governing committee that many of the provisions of the proposed act are detrimental to our exchange and to corporations which have securities listed upon our exchange," the statement said.

Picking out portions of sections 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18 and 24, of the bill, the statement was intended to impress readers with the complexity of responsibility, the limitations and obligations the law would put upon them.

"Section 15 (b) provides that if any officer or director of a corporation having listed securities purchases any of such securities," it says, "and subsequently sells such securities within six months, at a profit, such profit shall belong to the corporation. If there is a loss, it falls upon the officer or director. If there is a profit the corporation may sue to recover the profit and if the corporation fails to sue, any stockholder may sue, on behalf of the corporation."

In an objection to Section 12 (a) which concerns mislading statements, it is pointed out that "the corporation, as well as any officer, director or agent who is responsible for such statement, becomes liable to any person 'who shall have purchased or sold a security the price of which may have been affected by such statement.'

"The act prescribes no standard to determine what is sufficient to influence the judgment of an average investor. Presumably, this would be left to the jury upon the trial of such a case."

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Homemade Valentines With Original Verses In New York Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Unhurried and romantic years of nearly a century ago, when St. Valentine's Day was a social event and handmade Valentines with original verses penned in elegant and practiced Spencerian were significant tokens, are recalled in an exhibition in the Children's Room at the New York Public Library.

Elaborate paper lace work, clasped lily white hands, doves, roses and cupids with their inevitable arrows, were fashionable motifs for valentines that elegant swains sent to the ladies. Many of the valentines on display were sent by children to their mothers, sisters and small brothers.

One elaborate handmade Valentine has dozens of tinted roses, each one hiding under its petals a little homily that reflects the decorous, restrained atmosphere that prevailed. "Hope Is the Anchor of Life" is one of the phrases hidden under a petal; "Grateful for Kindness" and "A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed" are others.

A book of old valentines in the exhibit, collected by Miss Agnes Bartlett of Brooklyn, contains specimens dating back to 1849.

A collection of books relating to St. Valentine's Day customs and verses is included in the exhibit. The celebration was observed first by Roman youths and maidens, after St. Valentine was beheaded on Feb. 14, 270 A. D., and became the patron saint of romantic persons. From Italy, the observance spread to "Merrie England," where even before the romantic days of Queen Bess Feb. 14 was set aside for affairs relating to the "gentle emotion."

Apparently the day never had any great vogue on the Continent, and the French did not adopt the romantically sentimental celebration as their own.

Penn State Celebrates First Day as College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Feb. 16—Forty-five hundred students at Pennsylvania State College today celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the day on which the first students entered the institution.

Sixty-nine students arrived in sleighs from Spruce Creek station on Feb. 16, 1859. They were obliged to make their way between piles of limestone and other building materials to the cleated plank which gave access to the one completed wing, the steps having not yet been placed. They hauled their horsehide trunks to the third, fourth and fifth stories where the student rooms were located. Each room had its own heating stove and each student received two candles a week to provide light.

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DIAL 6421

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PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Everything Good in Foods
We deliver in Belmont, Waverley, Newton, and Watertown.
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Adjacent to Community Playhouse

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MYSTIC BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
6 THOMPSON STREET TEL. 2211

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Beech-Nut	Peanut Butter	19c
Beech-Nut	Macaroni or Spaghetti	lb. 19c

TEL. WIN. 2347-8

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Everybody's Cash Market
TELEPHONE OCEAN 1520
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Beef, Lamb, Irish, Kidney Stews
23c Can

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171 PLEASANT ST. Dial 5-1281
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FREE DELIVERY

Daily Features

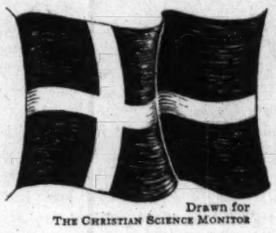
The Carnival of Flags

7—The Story of the Dannebrog

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Carnival of Flags was assembling for "Morning Colors" when the Admiral's flag overheard a lively discussion between those who had been used to reveille at daybreak in the tropics and those brought up in the navy where 8 o'clock is the regular hour for raising the flags.

As the bugler sounded his call, the flags ran up their masts, leaping and unfurling in the strong wind which helped to display their beautiful colors. And in the brilliant sunshine they remembered only that another story would be told as soon as they ceased fluttering. The Admiral had been scanning the na-



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Danish Flag, the Dannebrog

tional emblems and he now signaled for that of Denmark to stand forth The other flags stood "at rest." Denmark dipped gracefully to them all. The white cross on the red field was dazzling in the sunshine.

"The Dannebrog is the oldest national flag in Europe, as I think you will all agree, when I tell you that I have been in existence since 1219. Waldemar, our king, was hard pressed in battle and so many of his brave men had fallen that he feared for the outcome. Suddenly he remembered the Christian God to whom he had learned to pray, and he called to God for help. Almost as suddenly, Waldemar saw the sky grow very red and in it appeared a white cross. To the king, this was an omen of God's care, and when the tide of battle turned and the king led home his men triumphant, his first act was to fashion a flag like the one he had seen in the sky.

"Thus I was born right out of the heavens, as it were, and the Danes have kept me all these years. While other flags were the emblems of kings and chieftains, the Danish people rallied to the Dannebrog, which the the name they gave me, and which symbolized their nation.

"But there was another emblem which flew over the Danes before my time. It was that of a black raven on a white field. Whenever people saw ships flying the raven, they fled in terror of the sea-warriors who manned the oars. These sea-warriors were called Vikings, which meant that they were pirates. But pirates usually lived at sea, and these invaders marched inland, conquering all before them.

"Have you ever watched the raven? It eats all the food it finds. The Vikings were 'ravens' to those who feared them, and soon a greedy person was called 'ravenous,' or like a raven. Their courage and daring made people admire them, but it was hard to love anyone whom they regarded as an enemy, and so in your schoolbooks you have read mostly terrible things about the Vikings.

"The fair-haired Vikings settled all over Europe, even as far south as Italy," continued the Dannebrog, but at the mention of Italy, the fair flag leaped into the breeze, cracking and snapping in great excitement.

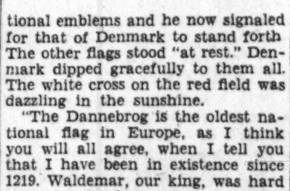
"I beg you to let me tell the story of our national emblem," it said.

The Admiral asked politely if their Danish cousin had finished its story, and then proposed a rousing cheer for King Waldemar whose fame was wrapped up in the flag which had survived him. When only the distant echoes of the cheers could be heard, the Admiral called upon the Italian flag to speak. Waving gently now, the descendant of the Romans began its story.

MARY M. STARR.

[This series is appearing on Fridays.]

Betty Bee



Unwelcome Guests

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALONE ant entered the hive, partook of the honey, and carried some back to its underground home. When it returned, two or three other ants accompanied it. Betty Bee and her sisters paid no heed. A severe winter had depleted the hive and there were more pressing matters to require their attention.

Meantime, more and more ants came. They found the table at Bee Inn very much to their liking and took up permanent quarters within the hive.

The bees soon decided that the time had come to rid themselves of their uninvited guests, and they went about the task in a workmanlike manner, but they had reckoned without realization of the temper and persistence of the invaders. The ants not only refused to depart but held their own in combat. Then a surprising thing happened.

Betty Bee stationed herself near the entrance of the hive. As an ant attempted to pass she seized it and, holding it securely despite its wrigglings and writhings, launched herself into the air. High up she flew. When far from home she released her hold and the ant descended to earth. At the hive Betty's sisters were emulating her example. They were dragging ants into the open and taking them so far away that they would never again return to the vicinity of the hive.

The last ant had been removed or driven from the hive. Occasionally visitors were met at the entrance by alert guards and repelled. Soon the unwelcome visits ceased altogether, and the ant invasion was at an end.

A Word a Day

Repatriation

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "*Repatriation* of French capital and the influx of speculative funds meant an intense demand for francs" (Leo Pasvolsky, in Monitor Magazine Section, Feb. 14, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: inflation, deflation, devaluation, shipment away, return home, unequal distribution.

Pronunciation: Each *a* is long, *re-pay-trih-ay'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Derivation: Our word comes from the Latin *repatriatio*, "return to one's country," which was an outgrowth of a combination of *re*, "back," and *patria*, "native land." We use the verb "repatriate" in the sense of "to return or restore to one's own country," and "repatriation" designates the process.

The repatriation of prisoners of war follows a treaty of peace.

Notes and Queries

Quotation marks (P. L.)—The inquirer asks for an example of every case in which quotation marks are employed. This is a large order, but here are some:

"I doubt if the 'longer' letter you hoped for will be forthcoming," she said. "Who, by the way, shouted, 'Cast off!' when your boat docked?" she inquired.

"Did the letter say, 'Meet us at the corner at 10'?" he asked.

"I have used 'that' dozens of times as a demonstrative pronoun," said the teacher; "and you could do the same."

"I have this to report about his alleged 'abject poverty': It isn't an urgent case."

"Sweat shops are hearing the 'Never, never' of the Blue Eagle," she said; "and I hope they will heed it."

Summing up the use of quotation marks, *Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar* says:

Quotation marks are used to inclose the exact words of a speaker or writer, that is, a direct quotation. They are not used for indirect quotations.

In dialogue each separate speech is inclosed in quotation marks.

In a quotation consisting of two or more paragraphs, the marks are used at the beginning of each paragraph, but only at the end of the last one.

Single quotation marks are used to inclose a quotation within a quotaton; if there is further need of quotation marks within these, double marks are used again, and so on alternately.

Periods and commas are placed inside the quotation marks; colons and semicolons are placed outside. Question marks or exclamation points are placed within the quotation marks if they form part of the quoted matter. If they are supplied by the one who is quoting, they are placed outside.

In the best present usage, titles of whole printed works and of periodicals are italicized, and titles of parts are inclosed in quotation marks.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Lessons in Woodwork

AN ELDERLY man who had been a carpenter all his life got his chance from hearing a neighborhood complaint. This was that the boys in that section of the city were idle and in mischief. He sent letters to many of the parents, telling them that at a nominal cost per boy he would conduct classes in woodwork, such as making household articles, birdhouses, dollhouses, or toys. He argued that it might be the solution of ending the unrest of many a boy who found idle time too much for him.

Today this man has a number of boys that are finding happiness, interesting employment, and a building up of their character, all because he knew the secret of having good boys in a neighborhood.

Mrs. L. D. L.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE cannot be hid any more than light, and least of all when it shines forth in action.
—JOHN WESLEY

Puss in Boots

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The First Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB to Be Awarded the Lone Star State Is Won by Mrs. L. F. Green of Dallas for This Whimsical Little Study. Snapshots Submitted for the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Should Be Sent to the Feature Editor. $1 Is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

In Lighter Vein

Never Lost

The schoolmistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent natural history lesson.

"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated for a moment; then his face lit up.

"The elephant, teacher," he said, "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."—*Montreal Star.*

Just Caws

If a crow's caws have caused a rooster to crow,
And the crow is of more caws the cause,
Would you say, then, the crow was the cause of the crow,
Or the crow was the cause of the caws?

—*Montreal Star.*

All Sorts

Mr. Smart: "It takes all sorts of people to make a world."

Miss Snob: "That may be—but I'm glad I'm not one of them."—*Answers.*

A Stone's Throw

Prospective Tenant: "If the house has been recently occupied, how is it all the windows are smashed?"

Agent: "Well, sir, my partner will insist on satisfying every inquirer that this house is only a stone's throw from the station."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Suitable

"I'm afraid this ten-guinea dress isn't quite suitable."

"What did you want it for, moddom?"

"About five guineas."—*Answers.*

Straight From the Blarney Stone

Lady Motorist: "But really, it wasn't my fault. I put out my hand."

Gallant Irishman: "Sure, me darlin', 'tis your hand that's so small I didn't see it at all."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

With the Inventors

Long-Distance Hammer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE of us who have labored to drive a high nail as we balanced precariously on a rickety kitchen chair (and, like lightning, seldom striking twice in the same place), will sing the praise of John Ebrant. This benefactor has recently received his U. S. patent papers (No. 1,940,739) for what he calls a "sign-posting hammer." Operated by hand at the end of a long handle, his long-distance hammer not only does a good job of nail driving, but it is designed to carry up the nail and insert it in the wall.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

250

Having just put the finishing touches on it you should ought to try and come over and see our new home said the bride it is attractively decorated, lighted and heated with a furnace burning oil as a fuel

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Daily Anecdote

Candid Clay

ONE of the most gracious and well-loved first ladies of the United States was Mrs. James Knox Polk, wife of the eleventh President. Henry Clay, who was defeated for the Presidency by Mr. Polk, met the charming first lady after the election and greeted her thus:

"Mrs. Polk, no matter where I go in the circles of both our great political parties, I hear but one opinion of you—and that is an enviable one. I must confess, I cannot say the same for your husband!"

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Oyster Shell

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William L. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I HAVE a friend who hath a Summer Cottage by the Seaside. And he said unto me, Come and spend a day with me and I will give thee the Time of thy Sweet Young Life. And I spent the day, and he did all that he said he would do, and among the things that he did to me was a Shore Dinner. And we ate Clam Chowder and Fried Mackerel, and Stewed Cod, and Baked Bluefish, and Lobster Salad. Likewise did we eat Stewed Clams and Oysters on the Half-Shell.

And I gave thanks to God who made me to suck of the Abundance of the Seas and of treasures hid in the Sands.

Now while we were eating the Oysters I was thinking, and I said, He was a Brave Man who ate the first Oyster. And as I spake I bit upon something hard. And behold it was a pearl, albeit not a very good one.

And we spake of the Pearl, and how it cometh of an Hurt to the Oyster, that is made by a Grain of Sand, that getteth into the Shell, and the Oyster cannot get it out; and how it Woundeth him sore, so that there cometh from the Oyster a very Precious juice that congealeth where the Sand doth irritate, and maketh a pearl.

And my friend saith, It is a pity that Pearl thou hast found is not a good one; for then couldest thou have sold it and gotten thee gain.

And I answered, Though I sell it not, yet have I gotten gain therefrom.

And he said, Tell me how.

And I said, the oyster is not in all respects the highest type of Christian; yet in this hath he something to teach even to Christian men, so that there is no man but may learn from him and be wiser.

And he said, It may be so, but all this is news to me.

And I said, Oh, my friend, the race of mankind liveth. Each man in his own Oyster Shell, and no man knoweth fully what hurt another man hideth. But there is no shell that shutteth out the irritating Sands of Grief and Circumstance, and few men meet the cutting, wounding intrusions of life so well as doth the Oyster. I have been young and am now old, and I have seen men in all manner of misfortune, and have seen them meet life's adversities in every possible manner. There may not be much that a Christian can learn from an Oyster, but the Good God so made the world as that even the Oyster may speak to men who now are crushed by their sorrows and say to them, Heal thy hurt with a Pearl.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Soft Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

JULIA was a little brown cocker spaniel, with a gentle, lovable disposition. A few summers back, her mistress, accompanied by some friends, took her for a country walk across some fields. Little Julia was well ahead, thoroughly enjoying the sweet smell of the grass, not to mention other more exciting smells of rabbits, pheasants, etc., when her mistress noticed a herd of young cattle making straight for the little dog. The leader certainly looked rather menacing, with his head down as if to attack.

For a moment Julia's mistress felt anxious, but she quickly realized that He who watches the sparrow's fall, was protecting all His creatures. Even so, she was quite unprepared for what happened. Just as the bullock leader came up, with his young horns almost touching the dog, Julia lifted up her little face and began licking the bullock's mouth. For a moment the bullock seemed nonplused. Then, not to be outdone in friendliness, he put out a large, ungainly tongue and began a strenuous licking, thoroughly going over the little dog's face.

Julia, being the perfect little lady that she was, bore the kindly-intentioned scraping as long as she could, and then quietly turned round and scampered off, wagging her tail.

The bullock watched her for some time, then joined his herd, and they all frisked off.

The episode was a practical lesson to Julia's mistress and to her friends.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Daniel Webster once said of Dartmouth College: "It is a small college but there are those who love it." The Monmouth Daily Review Atlas is not great in size. Perhaps it is not unique. Certainly it is not known nationally. It serves Warren, Henderson, and Mercer counties in Illinois. One fact about it is unique in this day of change. Its editor, Hugh R. Moffet, never abandoned it to go to the big city, never got sidetracked on higher literature, press agentry, or public relations work. He has been with this newspaper, first as copy editor, then as editor, for more than a half century.

"Pork" isn't meat to the newspaper man. It is matter saved from one edition and reprinted in another; also time copy or "overset" saved for future use.

The first division of a newspaper headline is known as the "keyline." The others are called "banks" or "decks."

Newspaper illustrations are referred to by newspaper men as "pix," meaning pictures.

FACTS about the BIBLE

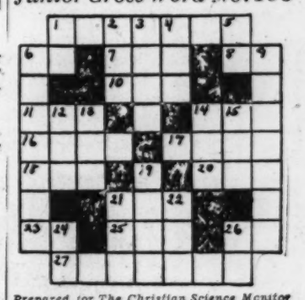
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Books of 'Samuel'

IN THE Hebrew manuscript the two books of Samuel appear as a single work under the title "Samuel"; but since the sixteenth century, they have been divided in the printed editions of the original text. The alternative headings set down in the Authorized Version—"Otherwise Called, the First (and Second) Book of the Kings"—were adopted from the Vulgate, which in its turn was influenced by the earlier Greek version. The latter made no reference to Samuel in the title, but called the books which now bear his name simply "1st and 2d Kings," or, more exactly, "1st and 2d Kingdoms."

It is true that the books we know as "1st and 2d Samuel" to deal with the history of the kingdoms of Saul and David; but the evidence is strongly in favor of the name "The Book of Samuel," whether or not it be divided into two parts.

Junior Cross-Word No. 106



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Bunch.
6—Exist.
7—French coin.
8—Prefix denoting NOT.
10—River Trent is in this country in Europe (abbr.).
11—Kind of wicker vessel for catching eels, lobsters, etc.
14—William Cullen Bryant was born in this month (abbr.).
16—River in western Prussia flowing into Rhine.
17—North American Indian.
18—Unrefined metal.
20—Kipling was born on 30th of this month (abbr.).
21—Nevertheless.
23—Type measure.
25—Before.
26—Part of verb TO BE.
27—To refrain.

Down

1—Centimeter (abbr.).
2—Employ.
3—Carol.
4—Small, powerful steam vessel used for towing.
5—Sun god.
6—Judge favorably.
9—Beginners.
12—Pronoun.
13—Definite article.
14—To bow the head in salutation.
15—Open (poetic).
19—Saucy.
21—Is Africa larger in area than North America?
22—Beverage.
24—Parent.
26—Within.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Everybody at Work*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE TAKING DRAKEVILLE'S CENSUS DOWN, I COVERED WELL OUR LITTLE TOWN.
AT GANDER JIM'S, WITH NO RESTRAINT, I FOUND HIM WIELDING BRUSH AND PAINT.
A GROUP OF DUCKS, WITH MERRY QUACKS, WERE PULLING UP OLD STREET CAR TRACKS.
A BUSY PLACE,—NO TIME TO SHIRK; THE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS ARE ALL AT WORK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Strange Eclipse

THE other day a strange and symbolic eclipse swept across the Pacific Ocean. It was strange in that it started near the Malay peninsula on Wednesday, crossed the one hundred and eightieth meridian (where the time changes) and ended near Alaska while it was still Tuesday there. It was symbolic of the strange eclipse of reason which darkens Pacific relations just now and casts over modern peoples a shadow of fear as terrible and superstitious as any which the moon's shade ever threw upon "ignorant" folk of olden times—a fear that the powers of evil are driving the nations which border the Pacific into an inevitable conflict.

If reason remains in eclipse these fears may be fulfilled, indeed, can hardly escape fulfillment. If Tokyo and Moscow—and Washington—continue to think and to talk chiefly in terms of force there likely will be resort to force. But there are some grounds for believing that reason will have its day. An incident in connection with the eclipse brings a gleam of light.

One spot in the shadow's path, the Losap group of islands in mid-ocean, afforded the best post for the observations of astronomers. Japan and Russia sent expeditions there to observe the eclipse. The United States Naval Observatory had intended to send one, but according to news reports it was found that the state of federal finances (possibly due to the new plans for spending half a billion on warships and planes) did not permit the expense. However, several American scientists joined the Russian and Japanese expeditions. Indeed, the entire enterprise seems to have been carried out in coöperative fashion.

May we not hope that soon the eclipse of reason will pass from the Pacific and that Japan, Russia and the United States, though not yet ready to abandon all reliance on force, will find ways to apply reason, good will and coöperation to the search for a solution of their common problems even as their citizens sought the truth about the great shadow of the sun's eclipse?

Aims in Education

IF PLANNING is necessary in the sphere of economics, it surely is not less so in that of education. It scarcely can be said that there exists in any country, except perhaps Soviet Russia, a complete national plan of education; but the annual conference of educational associations in Great Britain reveals the eagerness of professors and teachers to find some common purpose underlying their manifold efforts and to work in harmony toward a single end—the right equipment of the citizens whom the country requires.

Unity might seem at first glance to be the last thing possible among the members of the fifty-four oddly assorted associations represented at the conference, including masters and mistresses of state elementary schools, state-assisted secondary schools, the public schools (not state assisted), the universities, and members of voluntary bodies concerned with handicraft teaching, nature study, physical training, drama, food education, animal welfare, and so forth. Yet this annual gathering is at least an attempt to bring their efforts into line.

Again and again, in the course of lectures and debates, speakers found themselves confronted with the old opposition between education for culture and training for work—that is, between molding the mind for all the purposes of good living, and instructing a person with a view to earning his living. Educationalists have always been inclined to emphasize the importance of the first; business men of the second.

But the two ends are not completely opposed. The president, Dr. George Dyson, went so far as to assert that the great English public schools, founded in the Middle Ages—schools which have often been considered quixotically nonutilitarian—were from the first strictly vocational. William of Wykeham, in the fourteenth century, wanted clerks in holy orders "to serve the church and administer the state," and his college was as strictly vocational as Henry Ford's workshops.

But to train a youth exclusively to become an administrator of church and state is not analogous to training him exclusively to be a mechanic.

In all education it is necessary to keep a twofold end in view, remembering that every child ought to be brought up to be, if possible, a citizen of the world, and even a citizen of all the ages, and at the same time a person adapted to this world, here and now, a world of automobiles and airplanes and radio, in which he will have to work and earn his living.

Clearly it is not desirable that there should be uniformity in education, or that all schools and colleges should follow the same methods. But it is in the highest degree desirable that educationists should form clear conceptions of the kind of society which it is desirable and possible to evoke, and the kinds of citizens which ought to compose it, and with that end in view plan the teaching and curricula in the schools.

Reorganizing the Air Mail

THE letter of James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, to Senator Hugo L. Black, chairman of the special air-mail investigating committee, goes far to explain why President Roosevelt and the Postmaster-General felt it necessary to cancel not merely some but all of the contracts which constituted the basis of the commercial air-mail carrying and almost the basis of commercial air transport in the United States.

Indeed, Senator Black stated immediately after that action that in his opinion the cancellation was justified. He cited evidence that representatives of all the companies that later received contracts forming the national system participated with Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, in meetings at which the routes were assigned by agreement instead of by the competitive bidding which Congress explicitly commanded in the Watres Act of 1930. Now Mr. Farley has given the particulars to fill in the indictment.

It must still be recognized that the evidence adduced before the investigating committee and from the Post Office Department files is largely *ex parte* testimony—it tells only the Government's side of the case. Mr. Brown will tell his side of it on Monday. The accusations and implications should be proved in court, as the Transcontinental and Western Air Company's suit demands, before the orders should be accepted as final. It may develop in extenuation of the companies' position that they were not colluding against the Government so much as colluding with an authorized member of the Government, and that to stay in the field at all they had to participate.

Nevertheless, if the Government's charges or any considerable portion of them are substantiated, it will be clear that in the words of Senator Black it would be unethical and impossible to build a sound and permanent commercial aviation industry on a foundation of fraudulent contracts. Such a structure would have to rise on a new basis.

What this new basis shall be is the question now. As matters stand, the companies whose contracts have been broken cannot bid for new contracts within five years. No other civilian flying organization exists on a scale at all competent to take their place. The flying of the mail by the army will almost surely prove expensive, since it is proportionately more economical to fly a plane large enough to carry both passengers and mail.

Simply to put the letting of contracts on the open competitive bidding basis which Congress contemplated would be something. But should companies which have grown into giant systems with the aid of $78,000,000 in government payments, 40 per cent of which Mr. Farley says was for empty compartment space, be allowed then to bid as if nothing had happened? It would take a huge organization even to bid against them, and capital is not so easy to raise now as it was in 1929.

Or should these companies be compelled, as the existing law is found to require, to undergo a thorough reorganization and a substantial change of ownership in order to be eligible to bid in the awarding of new contracts? Many flying men believe that what American aviation needs most is to be purged of Wall Street and political influences and restored to the hands of actual operating men. If reorganizations would accomplish this, and not a mere shift from one set of exploiters to another, such a rehabilitation of the commercial air transport in the United States would be quite satisfying.

In the virtual absence of competition which now obtains and which tends to make the longer routes almost natural monopolies, there may be some question as to how effectively a rivalry for the air mail can be cultivated. Two further recourses then exist. Air lines might be revived under a form of public utility regulation by the coördinated department of transportation which President Roosevelt has envisaged as rising out of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Another is government ownership of air transport. One wonders to what extent they may be considered.

High-Priced Citizenship

FEWER aliens gained citizenship in the United States last year than in any other year for the last sixteen. The number applying for first papers was the third lowest in 27 years, and the number applying for second papers the lowest in 20, data submitted to Congress by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization show.

These figures picture a declining rate in the naturalization entirely independent of the declining rate of immigration, since immigrants admitted now will not be eligible for citizenship for several years. Of course, immigration has been at ebb tide for a number of years, and, in fact, in one or two years the number of foreign born returning to their countries of origin exceeded the number of immigrants.

But the number of aliens already in this country approximates 6,000,000. According to the National League for American Citizenship, large numbers of them are finding it increasingly difficult to pay high fees exacted for the naturalization process, as their reserves go lower and their period of unemployment lengthens. While educational and moral requirements remain the same, the fees have been greatly increased during the last five years. The league now estimates them at from $50 to $75. The diminution in the crop of new citizens is attributed largely to these higher fees, which seem prohibitive to many would-be applicants.

During the five-year period 1929 to 1933, the number of applicants for first papers dropped approximately 858,000 as compared with the previous five years, and there was a 234,000 decrease in applicants for second papers. Only 95,000 citizenship certificates were granted.

There is point to the query of the League for Citizenship whether it would not be a better financial investment for the United States to make less profit on these fees and enable larger numbers of resident aliens to become citizens. The lack of citizenship status is sometimes a handicap to aliens in obtaining employment. It also makes them ineligible to some forms of relief and assistance in time of need. An even more important consideration is that having become eligible for citizenship, their assimilation into the life of the country of their adoption should not be delayed because the price of citizenship is too high. Changes in the fees can come only through congressional action.

Icy Roads Call for Care

MR. MORGAN T. RYAN, Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles, pulled himself away the other day from the worst seven-day record of highway fatalities during any February in the history of the Commonwealth long enough to ask the motorists to "wake up to the folly of reckless driving."

Those who read the newspapers recall that less than a fortnight ago the registrar warned the public against the slippery pavements when the solid ice-coated roads began the annual spring thawout. Since then more than twenty-five homes in the State have lost a member because twenty-five motorists failed to heed that warning. And there is no way of telling how many more drivers narrowly missed adding to the toll but "got away with it this time."

The detailed study is one of skidding, whirling, sidewalk-leaping, fence-breaking, tree-crashing, overturning car drivers who seem to forget that icy pavements are not as conducive to safe driving as the sun-parched highways of summer. One motorist proved that to himself when his car spun around five times before coming to a halt. A woman paid for it with her life.

Two more drivers climbed into their cars after drinking. Result—two more bereaved households. Another reckless operator tried to beat a traffic light; the next day there was an empty seat in the school kindergarten. Others unwittingly or with sheer abandon proved that cars were never made to hop sidewalks or to stop within reasonable distance on roads that shine like glass.

The proof comes too late for them, but not for those who still use the highways.

Trying to trace the reasons for this highway record, the registrar checks it off to the restless impulse to "make time." The drivers fail to realize that they are staking a few minutes of their time against their own lives and the lives of those who share the roads with them.

Or call it a "driving complex" that strives to overcome car limitations. But whatever the causes, they are at this moment overshadowed by the effects. What city in the Commonwealth would not mourn it was a tremendous tragedy if some disaster should cause the loss of nearly 1000 lives? Yet that was the highway toll for Massachusetts in 1933.

No wonder the registrar lifts his voice in protest against a "public enemy" who maims or slays more victims than all the gunmen in the country, who causes a loss of property beyond the loot of bank robbers. It behooves the State and the nation to take note.

The Casual Day

A straight line may be the shortest distance between two points, but for that very reason it is inacceptable for measuring the distance between a schoolhouse and a saloon in New Jersey. The city commission in Newark has approved a license to a liquor-selling tavern directly across the street from the Essex County Boys Vocational School, although a state law forbids such an establishment within 200 feet of a school. The liquor control commissioner made up the required 200 feet by measuring not directly across the street but from the school door to the nearest street intersection and then back to the saloon door.

Just how this will affect the geometry teacher's presentation of the formula for computing the area of a circle is not clear, since the plain intent of the lawmakers was to protect a radius of 200 feet around the school. If it were desired to bring the saloon any closer to the school one might go around the schoolhouse a couple of times before starting across the street, or still better and longer he might measure along the probable line taken by a well-lubricated patron of the saloon in making his way to the schoolhouse. There may be some doubt about whether a schoolboy would go down to the corner to cross the street, but there is no question how far a booze-defending politician will go to get around the law. T. N.

"Provocation a Mystery," says a headline over a report of the Austrian bloodshed. It's that way with armed strife. No sooner does the smoke clear away than one fact becomes clear—that it is not clear what the fighting was about.

Weather reports for one day last month showed that Tampa, Fla., one of those sunny southern cities, was colder than Calgary, Alta.

Great Greeley, sage and scribe, advised,
Go West, where men are really men,
Where ten times ten is ten times ten
And Progress is the thing most prized. . . .
"Go West, young man, go West!"

With subtle argument and boast,
Floridian realtors and agents
Unfold in posters countless pageants
Of shores untouched by winter's frost. . . .
"Go South, young man, Go South!"

But calmer mercury's silver voice
Is recognized as wiser still
Than Greeley's phrase, or ad man's will.
Nor South nor East nor West the choice. . . .
"Go North, young man, go North!"

J. D. B.

Perfume is the most expensive soap ingredient, an advertisement tells us. Husbands who have been objecting to perfumed soap for no explainable reason may now take their stand on economic grounds! The fewer scents around the wash basin the more in the penny bank.

* * *

The same advertisement says of a certain product: "It is given the individual attention a fine soap must have . . . as a chef carefully prepares a favorite dish." With a little parsley on the side, we suppose. But the customer may still feel reluctant about asking for the menu at the toilet-goods counter before choosing his soap. And he should try never to forget that he cannot have his cake and eat it too.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Rise of an Enthusiast—The Questionings of Youth

TALKING the other night with a retired member of the foreign staff of the Associated Press, I listened to an interesting reminiscence of a man who has very decidedly forced his way to the front in American politics. My friend said that for some reason in 1904 he was sent to Fiume. He found it a little city, Austrian in government, but overwhelmingly Italian in population. In the course of the inquiries he was making he found it necessary to look up the official representative of the United States, who was at that time merely a consular agent. It seemed impossible to discover this functionary. At last, through the aid of the British Consul, he was given an address located in a distant and obscure part of the town.

"I went climbing up hills overlooking the harbor, the nature of the apartment houses with which they were covered growing more and more modest, almost squalid, as I ascended. Finally I came to an exceedingly inconspicuous apartment, and after climbing up four flights of stairs was ushered into a small living room. In a moment or two a young man of a distinctly Italian type, in his shirt sleeves, came in and greeted me. He spoke excellent English. What impressed me about him was his tremendous enthusiasm about his job, something I regret to state I did not always find in American consular agents abroad. It was not entirely the enthusiasm of novelty either, since he had been for two or three years serving in consulates at Budapest and Trieste. But he was now on his own, a consular agent with no one in the town immediately in authority over him.

"In a flood of enthusiastic talk he spoke of the things he was going to do; the immigration situation, the trade situation, the dignity of the United States, all were matters which seemed enormously to appeal to him, and which he was going to undertake to set right at the earliest possible moment. After a considerable talk with him, I left, putting down in my notebook a memo to the effect that the State Department ought to be informed of the existence in so obscure a post of a man so devoted to his duties. When I got home I wrote the State Department, but received no answer. The name of the young consular agent was Fiorello LaGuardia.

"This early experience with him so aroused my interest that I watched his later career and found it characterized by precisely this same enthusiasm for the job at hand. If there is any place in the world that a man is tempted to give but a perfunctory attention to his duties, it is in the House of Representatives. Mr. LaGuardia, however, made himself felt there by his vigor and devotion. As Mayor of Greater New York, he holds a post a long way from the little fourth-story flat in Fiume, but the same characteristics of enthusiasm and energy seem to animate him in filling it."

* * *

It would be hard to overestimate the part played in the maintenance of international understanding by the foreign students who are enrolled in American universities. With no such encouragement as Cecil Rhodes gave to the education at Oxford of youth from the British Dominions and from the United States, there has been built up by the educational institutions of this country a very powerful machine for inculcating American ideals in the minds of young people from foreign lands.

A pamphlet called "The Unofficial Ambassadors," which has just come to my desk, gives some figures which are really impressive. In the American colleges and universities there are today enrolled 7720 students of foreign birth who expect to return to their home lands after graduation. The greatest number of students, 1526, come from Japan. Next in order is China, with 1101, and then Canada with 922. Such strange and exotic countries as Abyssinia, Afghanistan, the Gold Coast, Iceland, the Isle of Rhodes, and Formosa, are represented. The greatest number of students naturally turn to New York where Columbia instructs 502, and New York University 349. Next to these comes the University of Michigan with 191.

A Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, of which former Secretary of State, Frank L. Polk, is chairman, keeps a kindly eye upon these young guests of our nation and endeavors to promote in every way their intellectual advancement, their comfort, and their understanding of American conditions. The pamphlet in which the work of this association is set forth emphasizes the intellectual freedom of the students and their willingness to question our social and economic conditions. The writer says:

> Students from abroad are challenging us at every point. They take a fling at our boasted civilization, in which crimes of every kind seem to increase; they doubt the quality of our vaunted prosperity, when millions are idle and "on the dole." They are mystified by our loud acclaim of world brotherhood and our practice of discrimination against cultured people of other races and religions. They find us vulnerable in our attitude of superiority toward other civilizations; why, they ask, do you always assume that we from foreign lands must speak your language, eat your food, adopt your manners and customs? The more radical among them openly declare that the fires of Communism are fed more by the sharp practices of some of our "leaders" in high finance than by propagandists from the Third International. Many are questioning the purity of motive of those philanthropists who donate money that might more justly be distributed as wages.

It is the business of students to question; of teachers to answer. Out of the responses to these searching inquiries will be formed mature estimates of the value of American civilization.

Bruges, City of Beauty

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

TAKING all things into consideration, I think Bruges the loveliest city in northern Europe. Its resignation and renouncement of business ambition have focused all its thought on the days when it was the center of the northern world. It is like an old lady sitting by the fireplace and murmuring, "Ah, my dear, you should have seen me when I was your age."

Bruges is one of that great company of old cities that have "had their day" as the greatest or among the greatest in the world. They form a select and glamorous group. Bruges is often called the Venice of Flanders. It *would* be, for it has canals. I can think offhand of at least six cities that are tagged by inspired propaganda leaflets in the same manner. Bruges is no more the Venice of Flanders than Venice is the Bruges of the Adriatic. They are utterly unlike, but two things they have in common. Half a millennium ago they were rivals for the trade of the world and roughly at the same time each developed a very great school of art. Hans Memling was the culmination of the Bruges school and Titian of the Venetian school.

What a city must Bruges have been when that roaming æsthete Æneas Silvius Piccolomini (who became Pope Julius II) visited it in the fourteen hundreds. The Siennese prelate found it Babylon, Athens and Venice rolled into one. The ships of all the world lay moored to its docks at Damme. The wealth and luxury of the city were incredible. Consider this sample. A single Gargantuan feast given by the Duke and Duchess to the leading citizens lasted intermittently for days. As a setting for it an enormous portable banqueting hall was constructed and floated to the center of the city.

Some 500 years later I took a room one bitter February day in the Inn of the Golden Basket (Panier d'Or) on the Grande Place of Bruges, hardly a stone's throw from where that banquet had taken place so many centuries before. I had Bruges to myself. Not another visitor and certainly not a tourist was in the whole city. I ate marvelously (on about a dollar a day) at the Golden Basket, which produced *hors d'œuvres* to make one's taste buds rock and lobster à la something-special, which was a delicate crustacean poem. One of the famous tables of Europe is that of the Golden Basket of Bruges, but no one ever samples it in winter. I was alone in my glory with only Longfellow's Belfry across the square for company. Through the icy blanket of mist rolling in from the North Sea it sent forth its musical message of the hours:

> Low at times and loud at times,
> And changing like a poet's rhymes.

In August I visited the same square and sat lazily at a café table. One of the greatest carillonneurs of Belgium, Toon Neuwelaerts, manipulated the bells and despite the inevitable and rather drowning effect of overtones he performed wonders. I remember especially a Flemish folk tune (though I *cannot* remember how it goes) called "Klein Moederke," which means "Little Motherkin."

Vastly peaceful was the scene in spite of the August racket of tourists. All about were the inimitable canals of Bruges, mossy, swan-covered, tree-shaded canals, bordered by the most improbable gabled houses. Oh, these canals could teach Venice a lot! Tall church steeples pierced the sky and a noble Gothic town hall lent dignity to the immediate surroundings, but it was the belfry that dominated the scene. That lofty master of ceremonies has seen big things happen, strange and terrible things, but now in its old age peace has come and the beauty of serenity. It is content to brood over this loveliest of cities and flood the ether with melody.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Talking With Strangers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Sisley Huddleston, in the Monitor of January 19, under the caption "As One Traveler to Another," says: "Once I listened to a long discussion on the well-worn theme of whether Americans are more confidential toward strangers than Europeans. The Europeans maintained that they were. The Americans denied it." And farther on, "But certainly the American tells you more about himself than the citizen of any other nation, when he is thrown in your company for a day or two on a swiftly-moving train."

May I offer the humble opinion that Americans do not, as a rule, reveal their inmost thoughts to strangers unless there is something in the stranger which invites their confidence. A heart hungering for comfort and understanding knows no nationality. And is it not "odd" that Mr. Huddleston "understood better in a few hours the love that was in that man's heart than did the son who had lived with him from childhood to manhood," since the love that is reflected in love knows neither time nor family ties?

I trust that Mr. Huddleston will not make the mistake of believing that Americans throw open the door of their sanctum sanctorum to every stranger they meet. To use his own words, "It depends."

(Mrs.) LILLIAN B. PHILLIPS.

Monrovia, Calif.

A Plan for Old Age Security

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dr. F. E. Townsend, who through years in health department work, acquired first-hand knowledge of the afflictions and grim want of millions in our nation, has evolved a plan by which to banish for ever poverty and the colossal burdens of our present systemless distribution of charity. In brief, he would have the National Government create a revolving fund sufficiently large to permit every citizen—man or woman—over the age of sixty years to retire on a pension of $200 a month on the following conditions:

First, that they no longer engage in labor, business or profession for gain. Second, that their past life is free from criminality. Third, that they take oath to, and actually do, spend within the confines of the United States the entire amount of their pension within thirty days after receiving same.

Have the National Government create the revolving fund by levying a general sales tax with a rate just high enough to produce the amount necessary and to be used only for the purpose of keeping the old-age revolving pensions fund adequate to pay the monthly pensions.

This is a more secure plan even than putting money in the bank. With every purchase made one would lay away a little with the National Government to provide an old-age pension. C. O. JACKSON.

Long Beach, Calif.

Books on Bookplates

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We wish to thank you for the space devoted to our two recent publications. We wish, however, that you would correct one serious misstatement. The Bookplate Association International has its headquarters in Los Angeles, not Claremont. The books were published by the Saunders Studio Press at Claremont, and the association is in no way connected with the press or the publishing of the books. All requests for information about the books should be mailed to the press direct.

Mrs. Talbot and I do not write letters for the Bookplate Association International, but only to add to our own private collections. Being an officer of the association last year, I was granted research privileges among its collections. RUTH THOMSON SAUNDERS.

Claremont, Calif.